

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

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No. 268.—VOL. 10.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860.

PRICE 2½D.—STAMPED, 3½D.

GARIBALDI IN SICILY.

THE first thing we have to say about Garibaldi's expedition is that it follows as a natural consequence from the French Emperor's war in Italy. Great Emperors can refrain from wars if they please; but, when they once begin them, they cannot stop just at what point they like. When once Napoleon III. undertook, and in great part achieved, the task of freeing Italy, he became responsible for all the natural results of the proceeding. First came Sardinian aggrandisement, compensated by cession to France; then Papal and Neapolitan tyranny each intensified itself, and a Sicilian insurrection sprang from the last. Now Garibaldi takes the field as a private volunteer in favour of Italy in general, and goes to help the insurgents. But it is all part and parcel of his Imperial Majesty's intervention in the affairs of the South. The stout Nizzard is no "brigand," unless some greater folk consent to be called brigand too.

We invite the solid traders who believe that a commercial millennium—a bourgeois paradise—is at hand, just to contemplate this expedition as a naked fact. Here, in the heart of civilised Europe, a private gallant Italian of one kingdom goes off to assist the citizens of another kingdom against their King. He has no political or formal position in doing so. Diplomacy shudders at his move; redtape knows it not. It is a flash of the spirit of old days when the public law of Europe was yet unformed. What does this portend? Agitation in Europe or an age of humdrum quiet?—an epoch when we can afford to treat war as vis onary, or an epoch when the wisest nation will take care to have the sharpest sword?

As regards the man and his object, it is impossible not to sympathise with both. He goes with his life in his hand to free the lives of others from oppression of the basest and meanest kind. Garibaldi, as Garibaldi, is doing well. It has been the business of his existence to try and free Italy, and there never was such a chance of striking a good blow in the cause as now. The political consequences of his act may be embarrassing for ourselves, as for others; but, viewed simply, it must be pronounced

a right brave one, worthy to succeed. The Neapolitan tyranny has reached a height when it can no longer plead in its favour that prescription, that claim of order and settlement, which makes wise men loath to encourage risings against any Government. It has forfeited all that, in the eyes of Conservatives and Radicals equally. A man may think that Charles I. was murdered, and condemn the American war as a rebellion, and yet hope that the Bourbons of Naples may be driven from their throne. Great will be the complication should such be the result; but there is a sense of divine justice in man which, in the face of all risks, makes him long for the overthrow of the enemies of mankind.

These complications are already beginning to show themselves, while, as yet, the result of the attempt is unknown. The Sardinian Government was the first to feel them, of course. But what was the Sardinian Government to do? A Government purely popular, the creature of Italian nationality, could not stop by force the most popular and national act of its most distinguished subject. The expectation was a contradiction in itself; and now the real difficulties of Victor Emmanuel begin. Hitherto everything has gone well with him; now we shall see what the new Italy is worth. Garibaldi's failure would strengthen his enemies and discourage his friends. Garibaldi's success would infuriate his enemies, and bring some of his greatest friends into awkward relations with him. If the adventurer wins Sicily he will offer it as a jewel for his master's crown, and then will begin the difficulty, What is there to pay for this? The world has not gone quite so far again into the old heroic days as to allow of mere bravery helping itself to jewels of this kind. Our *Cœur-de-Lion* annexed Cyprus one afternoon on his way to Acre, and settled its destiny for four centuries; but that was at the end of the twelfth century, when no electric spark, no paddlewheel, had ever vibrated in the pleasant Mediterranean Sea. Many a solemn discussion will be needed before another of its famous islands changes hands again.

The attitude of France while the affair is pending is curious. His Majesty cannot formally approve the expedition—nay, for a

time he rebuked it; but it is far too promising an adventure not to deserve careful watching by the Imperial eye. It was he who set the ball rolling, and it is he who is most interested in the question where it will stop. The Emperor, indeed, has so contrived matters that it is difficult to see by what contingency he will not gain something. Garibaldi fails, we will say. Well, the Emperor is not responsible for that—never advised it, loses nothing by it, and cautions Sardinia to be more particular in future, and more reliant than ever on the counsel of her great friend. Garibaldi succeeds, let us suppose. At once the Emperor intervenes, with advice to everybody concerned, and a perfect resolution that France shall not be hurt by anybody's aggrandisement. That the Neapolitan King could keep Naples if he lost Sicily we greatly doubt, so a way would be opened to a French nominee or dependant there; or perhaps Naples, too, would be annexed to Sardinia, and more territory in another quarter ceded to France to make up for it. France, in fact, would then be master of the Italian situation; for only her intervention could prevent a war between Sardinia and the Bourbonist army backed by the Papal troops, the fear of which breach of "order" would be an admirable pretext for the intervention in question. We have seen quite enough during the last twelvemonth to be sure that his Majesty will strike in if he gets a chance, and that, if he strikes in, he will be well paid for it.

And, it is just this knowledge which prevents Englishmen from enjoying as they would otherwise do the success of the expedition under discussion. We all wish well to Garibaldi the adventurer, but we do not feel equally sure of the future under Garibaldi, the politician. Tyranny of the Neapolitan sort is detestable to us; but we cannot forget that the French system is a tyranny in its way; and that in overthrowing one kind, at present, Europe cannot avoid strengthening the other. In this peculiar state of things our moral position as a nation is best represented in politics by a policy of neutrality. For this policy there is, as our readers know, a great deal to be said, which we are as ready as most people to join in saying. But it is neces-



SUNNY MOMENTS.—(FROM THE PICTURE BY J. C. HORSLEY, A., IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.)

sary to remember that an absolute neutrality is impossible to maintain. We broke it when we advised the King of Naples to modify his despotism. We break it—not officially, indeed, but virtually as a nation—when we write publicly our sympathies with men of the Garibaldi stamp. If Sicily comes to be disposed of, we shall be asked our opinion, and we must, as a first-rate Power, have an opinion to give. The fact that we sympathise with freedom without confiding in the French Emperor's way of serving it, produces a perplexity of position in us, by which he knows that we are committed against Naples, and that we cannot consistently argue against changes, by which he, however, will take care to gain. And so he plays one tendency in Europe against another, and makes his occasional profits out of all. It is, besides, a very great advantage to him that there should be a strong party in England which regards every change in the face of Europe as unimportant so long as it does not affect our trade, and every question of principle insignificant compared with that of the prosperity of our trade. Perhaps it is his reliance on the belief that that party is stronger since 1854, which encourages him to tamper again with the great difficulty of the East. But of this we shall hear enough by and by. At present it suffices to point out the peculiar feeling with which Garibaldi's expedition is regarded in this country—viz., sympathy with the man and his cause, mixed with doubts about the result as likely to be affected by the operation of French ambition. We must not sacrifice our national feelings to any diplomatic jealousy, and we must welcome every peace of political good for its own sake. But the time draws nearer when we shall be asked to decide whether we mean to give way to France's claim of precedence all over the world. Every single question of foreign politics that arises in one day will be found ultimately to involve in itself that one.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Russian Grand Duke Nicholas arrived on Monday evening at Paris, and was received on Tuesday morning by the Emperor.—There is a doubtful rumour current that a meeting between the French Emperor and the Prince Regent of Prussia is on the tapis.

The French Mediterranean squadron received orders a few days since to put back and assemble in the port of Toulon, there to make preparations for a longer cruise. The French naval journal which communicates this adds the surmise that the cruise intended is one in the Levant, "where agitations, both political and religious, have recently arisen which at no distant period may necessitate the interference of the Western Powers." A late telegram, however, says that "the rumour of a French fleet being in preparation for the East may be considered as quite destitute of foundation."

General Goyon, commanding the army of occupation in Rome, has received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. This fact is, perhaps, the strongest evidence which we have yet seen that the evacuation of Rome by the French army will really take place; for these first-class rewards, unless in the case of a great battle, are commonly given at the end of an important undertaking.

The French Government has forwarded to the Sardinian Government a quantity of muskets and ammunition and about 400 cannons, the greater part of which are for marine service.

It is rumoured in Paris that the Imperial Government is on the eve of applying to the general public for another loan, running to as high a figure as that of last year.

ITALY.

SARDINIA.

A telegram from Turin of Tuesday says:—"The members of the Chambers of Deputies in their Committees have commenced the examination of the treaty of cession of Savoy and Nice to France. The members of the Opposition have signified their intention to ask for an adjournment of the discussion, and will make proposals to that effect to the Chamber. The Parliamentary Committee will demand further explanations from the Ministry. The Commissioners who have been appointed are favourable to the Government."

It seems that the supplementary elections have been even more favourable to Count Cavour than was expected, and that Ratazzi and his friends, who oppose the cession of Savoy and Nice, will derive no strength from them.

ROME.

Some members of the Sacred College have proposed to the Pope a conference of plenipotentiaries of all the Catholic States of Europe, to be held at Rome, for drawing up the project of reform, the introduction of which into the Papal Government is thought necessary by Europe.

General Lamoriciere continues to concentrate the Papal troops at Gubbio. A party of Irish volunteers have arrived at Ancona.

The King of Naples has sent 5,000,000*l.* to the Pope as a loan, bearing no interest. 1,500,000*l.* francs, the produce of the Peter's pence, collected in England and America, have been transmitted to the Pope; and the Duchess of Parma has sent him eight rifled guns.

It has been asserted that several thousand Romagnols have threatened to enter the Marches, in order to prevent the concentration of Papal troops.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government has resolved to demand explanations from the Government of the United States concerning the seizure of the steamer *Marquis of Habana*, in the Mexican waters, by an American man-of-war.

General Prim has published a declaration stating that, notwithstanding the admission given by him to the general policy of Marshal O'Donnell, he nevertheless intends to maintain a complete political independence.

The news that another civil war had broken out in Morocco has reached Madrid. The Spanish Plenipotentiaries have returned from Tetuan.

PRUSSIA.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the Government project for an extraordinary credit of 9,500,000*l.* thalers, with the amendment of the Committee to add the words "for temporarily placing the army upon a war footing," was agreed to by 315 votes against 2.

The Prussian Chamber of Nobles is preparing a demonstration against the Regent's Ministry, in the form of an address, in which the members of the Chamber declare to the Chief of the State that his counsellors do not possess their confidence. According to a letter in a Hamburg journal the Government has decided on putting an end to this opposition by creating new peers, or not replacing, as vacancies occur, the members representing corporations, who only sit in the Chamber in virtue of a Royal decree.

RUSSIA.

The principal members of the diplomatic corps, except the Minister for Turkey, were a few days ago convoked by Prince Gortschakoff, who declared that the position of the Christians in Turkey had become so intolerable that Russia was on the point of addressing strong representations to the Porte in their favour, and hoped to obtain the support of the other Powers. Our Ambassador, Sir John Crampton, protested against the Russian proposition.

It is asserted that the journey of M. de Budberg to Paris, where he will replace Count Kisseloff as Ambassador of Russia, has brought about an understanding between France and Russia in reference to Asia Minor, where the agitation is continually increasing.

The Russian Government has collected near Nicolaieff a great number of transport-ships, among which are many merchant steamers.

The *Patrie* says that the rumours of Russian military movements in the southern provinces of the empire are entirely false. "The number of troops in these provinces does not exceed 50,000. They have made no forward movement, neither is there any sign of unusual activity."

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

A correspondent gives information of a combined movement in Servia, Bosnia, and part of Bulgaria for a junction with the Moldo-Wallachians, the outbreak being only dependant on the hourly-expected death of Prince Milosch. "So menacing is the condition of Thessaly and Macedonia that, French cruisers from the Levant squadron having appeared along the coast, the Sultan has begged of this Government to withdraw its flag from those waters, lest it become a signal for insurrection. A large Russian army (30,000) is not far from the Pruth, and all the available troops of Turkey are near Widdin. There are only 10,000 soldiers left at Constantinople."

AMERICA.

The most important news from the United States has reference to the Democratic Convention at Charleston. A committee of that body appointed for the purpose had agreed, by a very narrow majority, to certain resolutions which would be submitted to the Convention itself as "the platform" of the party during the ensuing Presidential campaign. These resolutions are of the most ultra pro-slavery character, comprehending the following among other points:—That neither Congress nor the local Legislatures have any power to abolish slavery in the territories; that it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect slave property wherever it possesses jurisdiction; and that it also is the duty of the Government to "acquire" Cuba at the earliest possible moment. The minority have also adopted a report which re-affirms the old platform that was laid down at Cincinnati four years ago, and recommends that all questions relating to slavery in the territories should be referred to the Supreme Court. The real struggle would take place in the Convention itself when the two reports came on for debate. Our readers will perceive the deadly and irreconcilable differences of opinion which exist between the Democratic and Republican parties. The one seeks to sustain slavery by the whole influence of the Federal Government, while the other is endeavouring to denationalise it and to prevent its further extension.

The Indians were ravaging the frontier counties of Texas, and murdering the people in all directions. Governor Houston urges the immediate formation of a regiment of mounted Texan volunteers as the best means of checking the depredations of the Indians.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The report relative to the capture of the *Algerine* and *Dove* gun-boats by the Chinese is contradicted. The ultimatum to the Chinese was delivered to the authorities on the 8th of March, and their reply was expected when the last mail left. Chusan was to be occupied by the allied troops immediately.

The news from Japan is not reassuring, as foreigners are reported to be going about armed, and a guard from a Russian corvette had been ordered for their protection.

FRANCE AND SAVOY.

The following telegram is dated Frankfort-on-the-Maine, May 16:—"The probabilities of the assembling of a Conference have lately diminished, the German Powers being of opinion that it would not in any way influence French policy, nor arrange any real guarantee in favour of Switzerland. The following are the reasons:—The annexation of Savoy to France having practically done away with the guarantees contained in Article 92 of the Final Act of Vienna, that article could not form the basis of a Conference. The cession of the Littoral of the Lake of Geneva to Switzerland would not constitute any guarantee of military importance. It is not likely that at the Conference the opposition of the Great Powers to the annexation of Savoy would be unanimous. Even if it were, France, having accomplished the annexation, notwithstanding the opposition of public opinion in Europe, she would also not be influenced by the opinion of the Great Powers, more especially as they have resolved upon acting with moderation, and without coercion, towards France."

Another important telegram reaches us from Vienna:—"At the time when the Federal Council protested at Turin against the annexation of the neutralised districts of Chablais and Faucigny to France Count Cavour answered in a despatch:—'That, by virtue of the treaty of the 24th of March, King Victor Emmanuel, having ceded to France all his rights and obligations touching the said neutralised districts, Piedmont intends to remain apart from the disputes between France and Switzerland resulting from this annexation.' On this declaration of Count Cavour Austria now finds her refusal to admit Piedmont to the proposed Conference. From the moment when, by the avowal of Count Cavour, Piedmont was no longer interested in the matter in question, she could not claim the right of participating in the deliberations of the Conference by virtue of the Protocol of Aix-la-Chapelle of 1818. She could only take part in a conference under the title of a Great Power; but the right of Piedmont to such a title is contested, not only by Austria, but also by the other Great Powers."

In order to arrange the question of the annexation of Savoy, M. Thouvenel has added the following declaration to the programme which has been drawn up by France on the subject of a Conference:—"For better preserving to the districts of Chablais and Faucigny the character of neutrality stipulated by Art. 92 of the Final Act of Vienna, France consents that the said districts shall remain without the line of the French Customs, and that they shall form a separate commercial zone, under special regulations."

CORONATION OF THE KING OF NORWAY

AND SWEDEN.

The coronation of the King of Sweden took place at the Cathedral at Stockholm on the 3rd inst. The ceremony is thus described:—

When the Royal personages are seated the members of the procession gradually subside into their appointed places, and the organ, whose solemn tones had during this time been filling the vaulted roof, suddenly ceases to play. At this moment their Majesties fall upon their knees, offering up a lengthened prayer to the Almighty. The bishops who, on the entrance of the Royal personages, had saluted them with words of spiritual welcome, severally take their parts in the appointed service, at the Primate preaches the coronation sermon.

A coronation anthem, which I understand to have been composed for the occasion, follows the sermon of the Archbishop. On the choir singing the words, "Come forward and receive the burden of the golden fillet," the King leaves his chair, lays aside his Princely coronet and mantle, and beckons the knights of the Order of the Seraphim to approach. The point of chief interest has at length arrived. The Archbishop and Privy Councillor Fabrens, Minister of Justice, taking hold of the coronation robe on either side, place it upon the person of the King, who instantly falls upon his knees, at the same time placing his right hand upon the leaves of a Bible, open at the first page of the Gospel of St. John. In this attitude his Majesty, repeating the words after the Minister of Justice, swears to rule the people of Sweden in accordance with the Constitution of the kingdom, to shape his path according to the teachings of Christianity, to be just and merciful. A short enough formula of oath, but distinctly and impressively worded.

After thus pledging himself to keep inviolate the Constitution of the country, to be a good Christian, and to do that which is lawful and proper, the King receives the unguent, and with it is raised to the full dignity of Divinity. Rising from his knees, the King, with the regal purple flowing around in heavy folds, ascends the throne, where the crown is placed upon his head by the Archbishop and Minister of Justice conjointly. A prayer is pronounced by the former, asking for the blessings of God upon the King, both in this world and the world to come; and this, with slight variation, is repeated at the presentation to his Majesty of the ball, the sword, the key, and the sceptre. At length his Majesty has realised the child's idea of a King. He is seated on the throne, with his crown upon his head, the ermine upon his shoulders, the sceptre in his right hand, the ball in his left, and the sword glittering in the hand of a stately courtier at his

side. The key is in attendance somewhere else, I have no doubt, though lost to eyes of mine. But this is too much, even for a King. Divesting himself of all the paraphernalia, save the crown and purple robe, he distributes ball, sword, key, and sceptre to his faithful Ministers and Generals clustering round. At this juncture the chief herald ascends the steps of the throne, and, standing at the feet of the King, cries out in sonorous voice, "Carl XV. is now crowned King over the countries of Svea and Göttha, and the provinces in subjection to them. He and none else!" The trumpets flourish, the big drums boom, and the cathedral vaults resound with the one cry of the assembled subjects, "Long live Carl XV!" The Royal welcome is taken up by the cannons outside the edifice, which announce the enthronement of their King to the shouting and excited thousands in the streets. In the church the singing of the jubilate psalm following the herald's proclamation is accompanied by the deep boom of distant salvos of artillery.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

At the time when we prepare to go to press no decisive intelligence has reached us of the Garibaldi expedition. So far, it appears to have been successful.

By way of Paris we have intelligence that the insurrection has become general all over Sicily since Garibaldi's arrival, that the Royal troops are shut up in Palermo and Messina, and hold no other place in the island; that an outbreak has taken place on the other side of the Strait of Messina, in Calabria; and that the province of the Abruzzi, in the utmost north, and on the shore of the Adriatic, has likewise responded to Garibaldi's appeal; in which case the Neapolitan Government would have to be regarded as being in a desperate situation.

The King is at Portici, surrounded by soldiers; and it is said that "the Court has packed up articles of value, in order to be prepared for all contingencies."

Another piece of information is one which comes direct from Sicily, or rather off the coast of Sicily, being dated Sunday, the 13th, on board the steamer *Syria*, while passing the port of Marsala, where the landing took place, when the houses of the town were observed to have not the Italian tricolor but the red flag waving from their tops. This, however, is not to be interpreted to Garibaldi's disadvantage; since we learn by later advices that immediately on landing he pushed on to Calata Fimi and Alcomo, where the insurgents were holding their ground.

Garibaldi landed at Marsala, on the 11th, from two vessels, the *Piemonte* and *Lombardo*, taken by surprise from the Rubatino Steamer Company at Genoa. These steamers had fallen in by appointment with a sailing-vessel, freighted with arms, with which the expedition supplied itself. The adventurers were six days at sea, twice as long as would suffice for a voyage performed under ordinary circumstances; and we are told that the expedition had a dangerous passage. The *Lombardo* is said to have been sunk by a Neapolitan frigate, and the *Piemonte* to have been captured; but that must have taken place when the landing had been effected, and when Garibaldi had no further use for his ships. Royal troops fell on the expedition soon after it had landed, and according to a letter from Rome, "many of the volunteers were killed." There is a story that, during the landing, Garibaldi was protected from the Neapolitan frigate by British men-of-war. "Only when," as the despatch has it, "the English officers had returned from the shore," the Neapolitan men-of-war were permitted to resume the fire, and then succeeded in sinking one and capturing the other of the empty steamers.

According to advices from Marsala by H.M.S. *Intrepid*, the volunteers had no sooner landed than three Neapolitan steamers of war and a private vessel chartered by Government proceeded, without any previous notice or warning whatsoever, to bombard the unarmed and defenceless town of Marsala, and when the *Intrepid* left to communicate the fact to the British Admiral at Malta shot and shell were falling over the Baglios or wine factories of Messrs. Woodhouse, Ingham, and other British subjects, to protect whom another English steamer of war had just arrived.

It appears that not more than 2000 men accompanied Garibaldi. A second expedition of 6000 men was to have started; but the Sardinian Government, warned by France, has stopped it.

We add some of the later and more important telegrams.

From Palermo, May 12.—"Tranquillity has not yet been restored in the town and surrounding country. To-day in five churches at the termination of mass shouts of 'The Immaculate Virgin for Ever!' 'Italy for ever!' 'Liberty for ever!' were raised. In the evening the populace, to the number of about 10,000, assembled on the promenades. The police were unable to disperse them. The troops were summoned, and fired on the people, killing three, and seriously wounding ten."

From Marseilles, May 12.—"A steamer with 200 fugitives has arrived from Palermo. Ten of the police having killed and wounded six persons on the occasion of the late manifestation at Palermo, four police agents were poignarded on the following day. The Neapolitan soldiers are discouraged, as since thirty-eight days they have been fighting on the same ground."

From Marseilles, May 15.—"Letters from Naples to the 12th inst. state that on Thursday last a demonstration took place at Palermo. An immense crowd assembled, shouting 'Viva Italia!' 'Viva Emanuele!' 'Viva Napolione!' Women of the highest standing excited the men and insulted the soldiers, who fired several shots. The garrison had been ordered to remain in their barracks. Fresh reinforcements are about to be dispatched."

From Paris, May 16.—"It is positively stated in despatches that the insurrection in Sicily has assumed large proportions. The situation of affairs is complicated by the march of a corps of Garibaldians, on their way from Tuscany towards Naples through the Roman States."

"The Sardinian fleet has received orders to concentrate itself, so as to be prepared for all contingencies. The rumour that new expeditions had set out for Sicily is unfounded. It is reported that the *Piemonte* has not been captured."

"The rumour is current in Paris that the French squadron of evolution will leave for Naples, to protect the French inhabitants in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies."

The *Opinion Nationale* gives some account of Garibaldi's embarkation at Genoa:—

It was, says an eye-witness, and the author of this letter, a deeply affecting scene. They assembled in a beautiful night at a villa on the seashore, at some leagues from Genoa. They were, I am told, about 2000 in number, but what is certain is that all the alleys of the immense garden were filled with groups of volunteers, who moved down to the beach laden with muskets and cases of ammunition, which they placed on board boats for conveyance to the vessels in the offing, and all this without a word being spoken, except a few necessary orders given almost in a whisper. Every one was serious; there were no cries, none of the enthusiasm of the parade, but on every countenance the expression of strong energy and deep conviction. It is only when at sea that Garibaldi will issue his orders. They left some hours after midnight, favoured by the most delightful weather.

On board the *Piemonte* Garibaldi issued the following proclamation:—

Italians.—The Sicilians are fighting against the enemies of Italy and for Italy. It is the duty of every Italian to help them by money and arms. The cause of all the misfortunes of Italy is the spirit of discord and indifference on the part of one province towards another. The salvation of Italy commenced on the day when the children of the same soil rushed to succour their brethren in danger. If we leave the brave Sicilians to themselves, they will have to fight not only the Bourbon mercenaries, but also those of Austria, and of the priest who reigns at Rome. Let the inhabitants of our free provinces raise their voices in favour of their brethren who are fighting; let them send their generous youth to the scene of the struggle. Let the Marches, Umbria, Sabina, the Roman Campagna, and the Neapolitan country rise, and so divide the forces of our enemies. Where the towns are not strong enough to give a sufficient basis to the insurrection, let the most resolute throw themselves into the country. A brave man will always find an arm! In God's name do not listen to the voice of cowards who sit down contented to well garnished tables. Arm! Let us to-day fight for our brethren; to-morrow they will fight for us. A handful of brave men who have followed me on the battle-fields of our country are now marching with me to the rescue. Italy knows them. They appear whenever danger is at hand. Good and generous companions, they devote their existence to their country. They give to her the last drop of their blood; seeking no other recompense than that of their conscience without reproach. "Italy and Victor Emmanuel!"

that was our war-cry when we passed the Ticino. It shall resound to the rocks of Etna. At this prophetic cry—echoed from the Italian mountains to the Tarpeian—the throne of tyranny will fall, and all Italy will rise as one man. To arms, then! Let us put an end to our secular griefs by one determined blow. Let us show to the world that this is the soil upon which lived the hardy Roman race.

G. GARIBALDI.

On landing, Garibaldi issued other proclamations to the Neapolitan army, the inhabitants of Naples, and to the Sicilians. From another proclamation it would appear that it was Garibaldi's intention to have commenced operations in the Roman States—a plan which must have been frustrated by the vigilance of the Sardinian Government.

We have been favoured by Messrs. O'Byrne, of Adelphi-terrace, the Navy Agents, with the following particulars of the landing of Garibaldi at Marsala, extracted from a private letter:—"While on shore to-day, about 2.30 or 3 in the afternoon, we entered a café. In a few minutes several fellows entered—some in red, others in plain clothes, all armed with muskets and bayonets. Every one around seemed favourable to them. We at once asked what was the matter, and were told that it was a case of 'Viva Italia,' and Garibaldi had landed. We immediately took a walk round the town, and found the soldiers (patriots) had possession. We wanted to go out towards the country, but the officer in command, a fine-looking fellow, told us we could not without an order from General Garibaldi. We therefore returned to the mole for the purpose of getting on board, and met more soldiers coming in. At the mole gate we were again stopped, and there detained until a pass from the General was procured for us. On the mole we met fresh troops, who had disembarked with arms, ammunition, &c. We were informed that some two thousand had been thrown into the town, and that more would soon follow, the only thing they wished for being that they might meet the Neapolitans. They all appeared fine athletic fellows—just the sort to make short work of a dish of macaroni. They landed from two steamers close under the noses of the Neapolitans, who, with two steamers and a sailing-frigate, had been constantly watching the coast. The smallest of these vessels could easily have prevented the landing, but she was too cautious to attempt it. After the soldiers, however, were safe on shore the Neapolitans closed in and fired on the town, or rather at a few stragglers on the mole—a mere waste of powder, for many of the shots fell short, and those that did reach terra firma merely ploughed up the earth that the enemy had passed over. There is no doubt whatever but that one, at least, of Garibaldi's vessels—particularly the rear-most—could have been cut off; but, no; they were afraid to try it on. After these had been abandoned by the Italians they were taken possession of, at 6.30 p.m., by the Neapolitans, who, however, displayed much hesitation, evidently deeming 'discretion the better part of valour.' At this moment, as we are in the act of leaving for Malta, a steamer and frigate are opening on the town, but the fire receives no return. Whether they have artillery or not we are unable to state. We can only remark that we saw none. The people in the town received Garibaldi and his followers with open arms, appearing as if they had been long expecting them. At the time of the General's arrival there were no Neapolitan troops in the town. Owing to the shallowness of the water their large ships could not approach."

The *Courrier du Dimanche* says that as soon as the news of Garibaldi's departure from Genoa was known in Paris M. Thouvenel wrote despatches both to Baron Talleyrand, the French Minister at Turin, and Chevalier Nigra, the Sardinian Minister at Paris. The substance of these despatches was as follows:—M. Thouvenel had no hesitation in stating that the Emperor's Government had been painfully affected by the news of Garibaldi's expedition. Without in any way meaning to hold the Sardinian Government as directly responsible for this in every way regrettable event, M. Thouvenel could not but consider that it was due to "most extraordinary negligence" on its part. After drawing a striking picture of the calamities likely to result from Garibaldi's adventure, he calls upon Count Cavour for full and frank explanations. These explanations have been given. Count Cavour declares that he as strongly disapproves of Garibaldi's expedition as M. Thouvenel can do. The King's Government has done all that it reasonably could do to prevent it. Count Cavour had not neglected any of the hints which M. Thouvenel had been kind enough to send from Paris on the subject. Garibaldi had yielded to his remonstrances, and had promised to defer his departure for Sicily. The news that his expedition had actually embarked was as great a surprise to Count Cavour as to M. Thouvenel. It would, therefore, be most unjust to hold the Sardinian Government responsible for the rash act of Garibaldi. Count Cavour adds that the King's Government had stopped the second expedition which was to have followed Garibaldi. He therefore relies upon the equitable feeling of M. Thouvenel not to infer that there is the least solidarity between the circumspect and moderate policy of the Sardinian Government and the adventurous projects of Garibaldi.

The *Courrier* thinks it may affirm that the French Government has expressed itself satisfied with the above explanations; and all subsequent evidences favour the idea that France is satisfied.

The *Neue Münchener Zeitung* says:—"Russia has remitted to Turin a decided protest against any attack on the kingdom of the Two Sicilies by the Piedmontese." Of course the Neapolitan Government is in a great rage with Sardinia. It has dispatched a very angry note, in which it states that it considers the Piedmontese Cabinet responsible for Garibaldi's expedition, and charges it with having aided and abetted it, laying down that the expedition could never have sailed from Genoa without the connivance, avowed or concealed, of the Sardinian Government. The Turin Cabinet alleges, in reply that it has prevented the departure of two more ships with volunteers.

The *Constitutionnel*, speaking of the reports that England wishes to possess Sicily, says:—"It would be no more easy for England to take Sicily than for Russia to occupy Constantinople."

THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP.—The *Great Eastern* is announced to sail on the 9th of June for New York instead of Portland, as was originally intended. The number of passengers to be taken out by the great ship is limited to three hundred first-class. The fares will be £25 for the voyage out, or £40 for the voyage out and home. A large number of the berths has already been taken; and the limited number fixed by the board will, it is expected, be taken in the course of a few days. The time which the vessel will remain at New York will depend, of course, upon the amount of attraction for visitors, from which source the company hope to derive a large revenue. In addition to this negotiations are at this moment going on with one of the departments of the Government with respect to the chartering of the ship for the conveyance and laying of the submarine cable between Hongkong and Singapore—a link which, if supplied, will place Calcutta within six days from London.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—John Rowley, a well-known sergeant of the Royal Artillery, enlisted into that regiment at a time (1803) when the nation was in alarm about the threatened invasion of Napoleon. In August, 1808, gunner Rowley, belonging to the famed Major Lawson's company, commenced his active career in the Peninsula, and left it at the peace in 1814. During that stormy period he fought in fifteen battles and sieges, besides numerous lesser affairs, and was twice wounded. The mention of the contests in which he bore a part will at once show the hard nature of his service, his fatigues, his dangers and privations. He was at Roliça, Vimiera, Oporto, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Burgos, Vittoria, San Sebastian, Nivelle, and the sortie from Bayonne; in all of which he conducted himself as a firm and steady artilleryman, combining energy with courage, and a faithful discharge of duty with every other military excellence. For these services he received the war medal and eleven clasps!—perhaps the greatest number awarded to any soldier in the British Army. Twice he served at Gibraltar, and the rest of his time was passed in Guernsey and at Woolwich, where he was discharged in 1827. Subsequently he was employed for more than a year as a clerk in the military repository at Woolwich, whence he was removed to Portsmouth, where he filled the office of steward of the Ordnance Hospital for twenty-two years. In this way he was close on fifty years in the service of his country. He died at Woolwich on the 30th of April, 1860, in his seventy-fifth year.

WRECK AND LOSS OF SEVEN LIVES.—The brig *George*, of Plymouth, Capt. McKellar, with sugar from Pernambuco, went ashore, on the morning of the 11th in Whitland Bay, during a thick fog. The crew consisted of ten persons, and all but one took to the longboat, which struck against a rock and capsized. Seven were unfortunately drowned; one able seaman and the master were hauled up the cliff by the Coastguard. Two hours afterwards a rocket-line was passed across the *George*, and the remaining man was pulled ashore through the sea.

IRELAND.

THE POPE'S IRISH BRIGADE.—The recruiting for the Pope goes on merrily, and Dr. Cullen's object in raising a money tribute is now patent to the meanest understanding. A despatch, dated Cork, the 11th, and published in one of the local papers, thus reports:—"One hundred and fifty young men arrived in this city this morning, by train from Killarney, for the purpose of joining the Pope's army. They are fine young men, belonging chiefly to the farming class, and appear filled with enthusiasm for the cause which they have espoused. They were accompanied by two priests from the district whence they had come; and we understand that large additional reinforcements may be expected from Kerry. In Dublin, too, the recruiting-sergeant—whether in black or scarlet—has met, it is said, with some success. One account states that two hundred drapers' assistants have volunteered for the Papal army, while another represents the number as high as three hundred and fifty. In the adjacent counties of Meath and Louth the new crusade is being carried on with considerable vigour."

THE PROVINCES.

BRUTAL MURDER.—A woman named Evans was murdered on Saturday night by Edward Humphreys, a boatman, with whom she was living at Wolverhampton. About ten o'clock Evans left the boat in company with some female acquaintances, and Humphreys, suspecting, with truth, that they had gone to get drunk (respecting which he had quarrelled with Evans earlier in the evening), followed them. He overtook them near the railway bridge, and beat her violently with his fists. A companion of the deceased expostulated with him, on which he, looking at his victim, cursed her and—declaring that if she were not yet dead he should kill her—dealt the half-unconscious creature a tremendous kick on the side. She gave a faint scream and shortly afterwards died. The murderer was taken into custody about two hours afterwards and lodged in the lock-up.

CLEVER CAPTURE.—As one of the members of a Liverpool firm was proceeding to Heywood's bank with upwards of £11,000 worth of bills, &c., to deposit, on Saturday, his pocket was picked of them. The gentleman lost no time in going to the Liverpool police office to give information. He there found two officers of the London detective force, who were down "on business." The gentleman and the officers went towards the post-office, and on their way met a man whom the London officers recognised as an adroit thief. They captured him at once, and found in his possession a receipt for a registered letter. Suspecting that this letter might contain the stolen bills, one of the firm, accompanied by a detective, went to London, accompanied the postman to place whether the letter was directed, and apprehended the recipient. The latter proved to be an accomplice of the rogue apprehended in Liverpool, and the letter contained all the bills which had been stolen.

A FATAL FIGHT.—Two young men, named Brazier and Wales, quarrelled in a public-house, at Cambridge, and eventually got to fighting, when, after three rounds, the latter received a fatal blow, and died instantly. An inquest was held, when, after a lengthened inquiry, the jury returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against Brazier, and also against Parr, the landlord of the public-house, where the fight occurred, for inciting the said Nathan Brazier.

COTTON SUPPLY.—The annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association was held at the Manchester Townhall on Friday (the 11th).—Mr. Cheetham presided. Mr. T. G. Baring, Under Secretary of State for India, was present. He said the question of cotton supply was one to which the Indian Government were paying very careful and constant attention. It was ready to give every proper support that could be given to the objects of this association. It might be of some interest that he should state his belief that, according to the best calculation that had been made, no less than 24,000,000 of acres were now under cotton cultivation in India, and that the production was now something like 2,400,000,000 pounds of cotton. The mass of it, of course, was consumed in the rough native manufactures, and the export amounted only to about one-tenth. He quite agreed in the recommendation of European agents settling in India in order to direct this productive power in relief of our necessities. Respecting a point to which rather too much importance appeared to have been given—the facilities afforded to Europeans for the purchase of land in India—he believed that all over that country any gentleman wishing to take part in such a speculation would no longer find any difficulty in obtaining such land as he might desire.

FATAL COLLIERIES EXPLOSION.—An explosion, attended with loss of life took place on Saturday morning in one of the pits of Messrs. Aston and Grazebrook, at Gospel Oak, near Wednesbury, Staffordshire. For some time previously it had been known that one of the workings contained "fire-damp," and precautions were adopted to avert the mischief which it threatened. On the morning in question, however, a collier, named Cadman, observing that the water which had run along a hollow dividing the safe from the unsafe portion of the pit was rapidly draining off, and knowing that the dreadful enemy would rush in, he immediately extinguished the light which he carried, as did also one or two other men in his vicinity. Cadman also ran along the workings, a distance of twenty or thirty yards, and shouted to a man named Ward to put out his candle; but the latter did not observe the warning, and the accident ensued. Fortunately there were only four men in the pit at the time, or the consequences would have been still more disastrous. Cadman was severely burnt, but hopes of his recovery are entertained. His brother was so much injured that he expired on Sunday morning. Their two companions were also much burnt, and one of them is not expected to survive. A man and a girl, who were standing at the top of the shaft, which is 160 yards in depth, were blown up into the air, but escaped falling down the pit. They were seriously bruised, and the latter, in addition, received a compound fracture of the leg.

REMOVAL OF WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—A meeting of "old Westminsters" was held on Wednesday to consider whether it would not be judicious to remove the school. The number of scholars shows a decline. Thirty or forty years ago there were 300 or 400 boys; now the school does not contain more than 150. This is purely to be attributed, it is said by the advocates for the removal, to the indisposition of parents to send their children to a school no longer on the outskirts but in the heart of a great town. Opposed to this is the opinion of those who think that to change the site of the school would be to violate the *religio loci*, and destroy those associations connected with the position of the school on classic ground under the shade of the Abbey. This was the question which the meeting assembled to discuss. The Dean of Westminster, the Dean of Christ Church, the Dean of Trinity, the Head Master of Westminster, and the Bishop of St. Asaph, expressed themselves favourable to the removal. Sir David Dundas and Lord Broughton were opposed to it, and begged for time to consider the matter. Sir James Graham also pleaded for delay, and the result was that the meeting was adjourned till Wednesday, the 13th of June. Lord Ebury proposed that the school should be recast into a middle-class day school; but this suggestion was unfavourably received.

ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.—A serious accident took place on the North London Railway, at Bow, on Wednesday afternoon. The engine of a train from Camden Town went off the line, dragging with it two passenger carriages. Fortunately no lives were lost, and the escape of the passengers, and especially of the stoker and fireman, was, under the circumstances, almost miraculous.

CARPET SERVICE.—It appears from the *Gazette* of the 11th that Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey has been appointed to the command of the 3rd Buffs, and Major-General Sir J. E. Wilmot Inglis to the command of the 2nd Regiment. Nothing can be more appropriate than the appointment of General Inglis to the command of the 32nd, the gallant regiment whose last and greatest exploit was the defence of Lucknow, under the command of its new Colonel; but the appointment of the Hon. C. Grey to the gallant Buffs, though equally intelligible, does not seem equally appropriate. Unless the "Army List" does the gallant officer great injustice, he has never had the advantage of any more distinguished service than is to be seen in Hyde-park or Windsor. Major Grey is Private Secretary to Prince Albert. It is quite right that the Prince Consort should have a secretary to conduct the large correspondence which necessarily falls upon him, nor do we deny that the secretary may be properly appointed to any civil office which he is capable of filling. But military prizes should be reserved for those who are actually soldiers; and if such appointments as these are persevered in it will become the duty of Parliament to put a stop to them.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH AND SPANISH POLITICS.—Our readers must take the following story, from the *Court Journal*, for what it is worth:—"The Empress of the French, who is known to take a great interest in Spanish politics, at an evening reception at the Tuilleries lately, held a very warm discussion with the Spanish Ambassador. Persons near her Majesty were reproving the Spanish Government for what she thought too much severity towards Ortega and his companions. At last the Empress called the Emperor to give his opinion. His Majesty said he could not support her views, and bowed politely to his Excellency of Spain."

MUTINY AT MALTA.—A serious disturbance, if not a mutiny, is said to have taken place on board H.M.S. *James Watt*, in Malta harbour, on the night of the 16th ult. It is said that an ungracious refusal having been given to a request that good-conduct men should be permitted to send their clothes to be washed ashore, intimation was soon afterwards received that the ship's company were in a state of mutiny, smashing their mess-traps, throwing shot about, and insulting their officers. The gunner was struck across the loins with a marine-spike, and he is said to be still suffering from the injury received. It is reported that two officers jumped overboard, and were picked up by a Maltese boat. It was not until the Marines were ordered to clear the lower deck that order was restored. A court of inquiry has been sitting on the affair.

MILITARY DEFENCE OF THE COLONIES.

THE report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the principles which should regulate the defences of the colonies has been published. The commission consisted of Mr. George A. Hamilton, Mr. John Robert Godley, and Mr. T. Frederick Elliot. The first two gentlemen sign the report, the third does not agree with it entirely, and appends a memorandum.

The Commissioners who sign the report say that the colonies of Great Britain may be said, speaking generally, to have been free from the obligation of contributing, either by personal service or money payment, towards their own defences—a state of things which they believe to have no parallel or precedent in the case of any other organised community of which the history is known. They enlarge a good deal on this, and then state the general principles on which they think alterations on the existing system should be based. These are to the effect that colonies should contribute to the expenses of their own defence. The Commissioners propose to divide the colonies (so called) into two classes. The first class would consist of military posts, in which, for objects altogether independent of and distinct from the defence of the particular countries in which they are situated, the Imperial Government thinks it necessary to maintain garrisons. The second class would comprise all the rest of the colonies—that is, all those where troops are stationed primarily, if not exclusively, for the defence of the lives, liberties, and properties of their inhabitants. They propose that, as regards these colonies, the system of defence should be founded on two simple principles—colonial management and joint contribution at a uniform rate. The Imperial Government should call upon each colony to decide on the nature of its own defences, and the amount of its garrison, and should offer to assist it by bearing a share of the entire cost. It seems to the Commissioners essential that this arrangement, if adopted at all, should be uniformly applied. If it were adopted some colonies might choose to form a militia, or to have corps enlisted for local service, like the "Canadian Rifles." In these cases they would organise and pay their forces as they might think fit, and the Imperial contributions would be paid into the colonial exchequer without further reference than would be necessary to satisfy ourselves that they were expended in accordance with the agreement. Other colonies might prefer being garrisoned by troops of the line, and paying their fixed share of the entire expense of such troops. In these cases the Imperial Government would first consider whether it could spare them; and would assure itself that the number asked for was sufficient for its purpose, and not open to the objections which exist to small and scattered garrisons, and also that the force would be adequately provided for as regards pay, allowances, and barracks; and it would only send the troops in case of there being no objection on any of these grounds. It would also be necessary to have a clear understanding that all troops so sent would be at the disposal of the Imperial Government, in case any emergency should require them to be withdrawn.

THE HON. CHARLES GREY'S APPOINTMENT.

ONLY a few weeks ago the Duke of Cambridge declared in the House of Lords that he was earnestly anxious to administer the patronage of the Army with a single eye to the public service. Anxious as he may be for justice, that illustrious person has again and again dwelt upon the importance of being supported by public opinion. Without this support he never ceases to declare it to be utterly impossible to do his duty to the Army or to the country. After what he has promised it is impossible to believe that he willingly perpetuates the old system. If scandalous appointments are made, it must be because even a Royal Duke is not powerful enough to resist the influence brought to bear upon him, or because in the hurry of business he has committed a mistake. But in either case he needs the support of public opinion. And he shall have it. If any mysterious power is brought to coerce even a Prince of the Blood against his duty, that power must be restrained; if due information has been wanting, that information must be supplied.

The *Gazette* declares that the Hon. Charles Grey has got a regiment. This gentleman entered the Army in 1820, and became a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1831. No doubt his purse was ample or his influence great, for his promotion was rapid. His active services are none—literally none. No honourable scar disfigures his body, no medal adorns his breast. Like other clothes-horses in the shops of Pall-mall, he has borne the Queen's uniform; but it has never been soiled by travel or blackened by powder. His duties have been confined to those of a Royal equerry. As such, there is no reason to doubt that he has done whatever was expected of him. His duties may be laborious for aught we know, and after the lapse of time may deserve some reward. Every labourer is worthy of his hire; and if those whom he served considered him to merit an increased salary they ought to have supplied it. But, strange to say, this Equerry, who has never left the pleasant paths of the Mall, has been selected for the colonelcy of a regiment. An appointment which ought to be reserved for men who have spent their lives in the field of battle has been bestowed upon a man who has no more claim to it than Cardinal Antonelli or Mr. Bright. Is it possible to believe that such an appointment as this can have been deliberately made?

It would be instructive to hear what the working soldiers say of justice at the Horse Guards. Contrast two cases. The Hon. Charles Grey has got his regiment. General John Cox has got none. And who is he? Except a few months, he served throughout the whole of the Peninsular War with the 95th (Rifle Brigade), beginning with the affair at Obidos, on the 15th of August, 1808. He was engaged with the enemy at Roliça, Vimiera, and the surrender of Lisbon; he served with the British army under Sir John Moore, and was present at the battle of Corunna; he fought at Talavera, at many minor affairs, and at Almeida he defended the bridge against every attempt to force it; besides the affairs of Mora, Morta and Julia he took part at the battle of Busaco; he stood behind the lines of Torres Vedras and followed the retreating army of Marshal Massena, the rear-guard of which he constantly engaged at Pombal, Redinha, Condeixa, Casanova, Foz d'Aruce, Ponte de Marcella, Prexeda, and Sabugal; for five successive days he was at Almeida, at Mariaiva Bridge, and at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor; he besieged and stormed Ciudad Rodrigo; joined in the battles of Vittoria, Pampeluna, and the Pyrenees. Finally, he took part at the famous field of Waterloo and in the capture of Paris. Nor were these exploits achieved without danger. At Vimiera he was wounded by a musket-ball, a Redinha he received a contusion, at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo his left arm was fractured, and a ball was lodged in his leg whilst driving the enemy from the height of Tarbes. For ten years he fought and bled for his country: and all he has received for his services is—what?—a war medal and ten clasps. Much honour—great glory. John Cox did everything and got nothing. The Hon. Charles Grey has done nothing and got much. Nor is this a solitary instance. Page upon page of the useful *Hart* is filled with the services of neglected officers. Uncomplaining, like good soldiers, these silent pages stand as protests against the system of the Horse Guards, which ignores capacity and postpones merit to money. Jobs as gross as that of the appointment of General Grey have been done before; but never certainly in a manner which showed so utter a disregard of the feelings of the Army and the country.—*Daily News*.

CAPTAIN NORTON'S MUSKETRY IMPROVEMENTS.—Captain Norton has succeeded in effecting some improvements in the balls fired from the ordinary Brown Bess musket. The balls used by Captain Norton are enclosed in his gossamer cartridges, a very small charge of powder only being required. In experiments made at Gravesend Master-Gunner Alexander, R.A., the artillery instructor to the Volunteer Corps, fired twenty shots in succession at a two-foot target, each shot striking in the target at a distance of two hundred yards. The range was then extended to two hundred and fifty yards, and the same number of shots fired, when, with only two or three exceptions, each struck the target. In firing these forty rounds not the slightest difficulty was experienced in loading, although the balls fitted so closely that the barrels appeared to be effectually sponged out by the gossamer casing of the cartridge.

M. MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO.

M. MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO, novelist, statesman, and soldier, was born in Turin, in the year 1801, and has lived to attain a reputation as brilliant and a name as popular as any in Italy.

The remarkable ability with which he has pursued his varied occupations might in itself have been sufficient to secure for him that sympathy which his countrymen are willing to accord to true genius; but his success among his contemporaries lies still deeper—in the fact of his having lent his talents and influence to the expression of those sentiments of liberty so constantly cherished by the people, who recognise in their accomplished representative the unflinching advocate for freedom.

Very early in his career d'Azeglio became the companion of Giacinto Collegno, with whom he afterwards made a journey over the whole of Italy, his object being to learn from actual observation the real condition of the people, and to discover if possible the best means of securing for his country that true independence which would now seem likely to be realised. It was not long after this tour that he published the pamphlet "I Casi di Rimini," wherein he made an honest avowal of his political creed by the expression of opinions which the revolution of 1848 showed to be those of his compatriots, who recognised him as the interpreter of their cause.

On more than one occasion he became remarkable for that enduring courage which is the true attribute of the patriotic soldier. While acting as Aide-de-Camp to General Duranto at the defence of Vicence he remained last at the advanced post, and refused to leave the position until he was so severely wounded as to be unable to remain. Indeed, he seemed so little sensible of danger that he frequently sought the most difficult positions where severe duty was to be done.

After the unfortunate termination of the affair of Novara the son of Charles Albert had to take possession of the throne under sufficiently adverse circumstances; but perhaps Victor Emmanuel could have given the Italians no better proof of his intention to defend both the laws of the constitution and the national honour than by intrusting the direction of affairs at this important crisis to Massimo d'Azeglio. His appearance at headquarters at once raised the hopes of Italy. His first care was to summon the most eminent men of the country, that they might share with him the burden of public affairs; and both Cavour and La Marmora



MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO, GOVERNOR OF MILAN.

made their official debut under his presidency. As an artist, d'Azeglio has always been distinguished for the careful study evident in his pictures; as a novelist, he attained a reputation which would in itself have been as fair meed to a moderate ambition; while his political works have created among his countrymen those profound impression, seldom produced except by great and earnest minds. His recent pamphlet on the Italian question would doubtless have achieved a success equal to that of his other works had it not been preceded by "Le Pape et le Congrès."

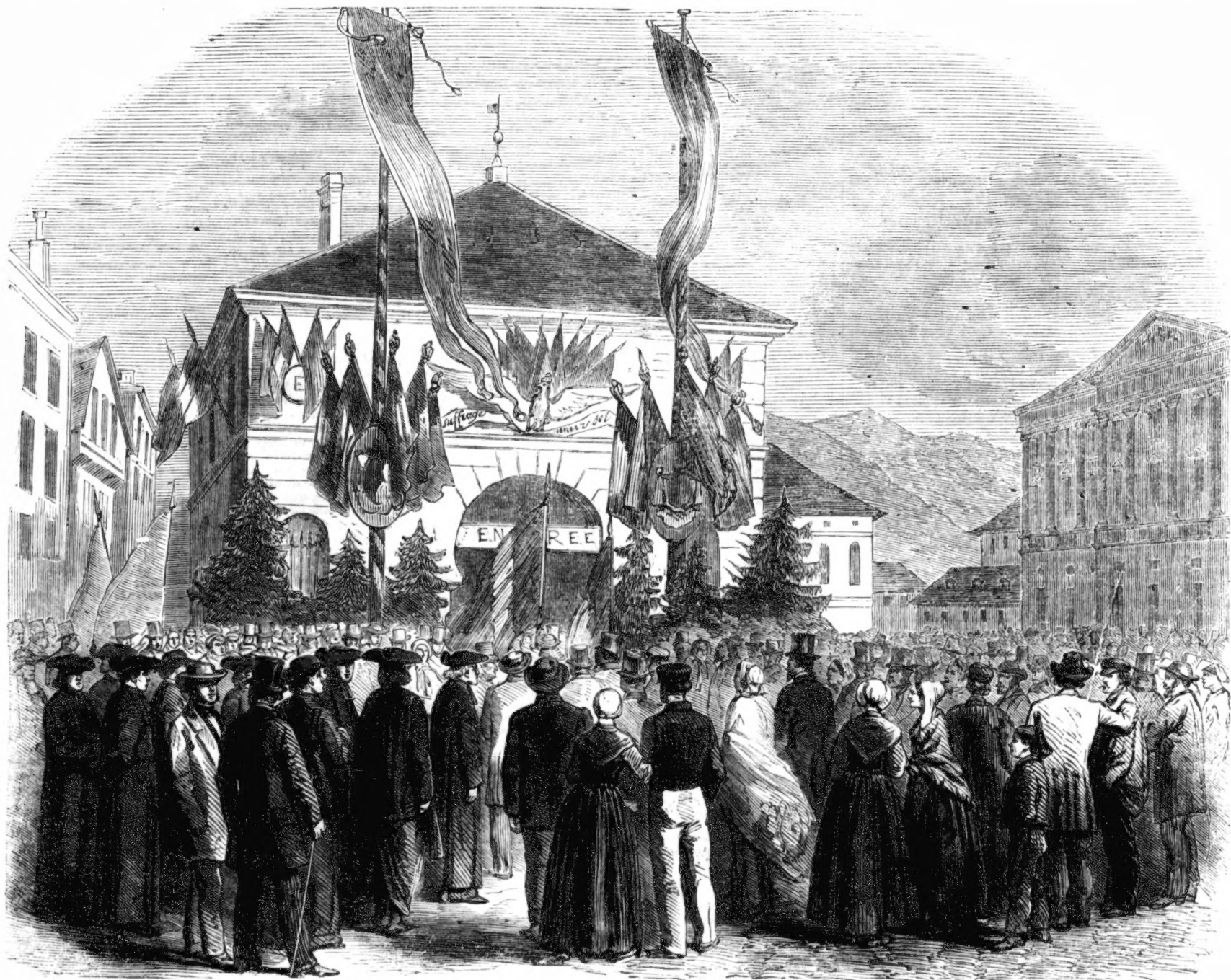
For some years M. Massimo d'Azeglio had retired from active public life, passing his time mostly in his studio, where, surrounded by his friends and the collection of works of art, he kept apart from the cares of office. These cares he was at last induced to resume, however, since he could not resist the earnest solicitations of the people of Milan, who sought their governor in the man who had made known and excited a sympathy for their distresses, and helped to secure their freedom.

ELECTION AT CHAMBERY.

On the morning of the 22nd of April the town of Chambéry was dressed for a holiday but the crowning decorations were centred in the Corn Market, which was entirely decked out with flags, eagles, evergreens, banners, and Venetian masts; while over the entrance to the Corn Exchange, and immediately beneath a crowned eagle with extended wings, shone resplendent the beautiful legend, "Universal Suffrage."

The reason for these extraordinary preparations was a strange one. Neither the return of a conqueror, the enfranchisement of a people, the reception of a loved monarch, nor the celebration of a rite, drew the citizens from their homes; but, as afterwards appeared by the "official" record of votes, the people of Chambéry had determined that this day should witness their annexation to the French Empire. The music of the National Guard, whose band marched about the town playing "Partant pour la Syrie" and other favourite compositions of Queen Hortense, gave life to the bustling scene; and the old soldiers of the first Empire who paraded the streets were received with deafening shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" Such excitement had not been witnessed in Chambéry for many years.

The Archbishop and his clergy personally deposit their votes in the urn, and then come



VOTING AT CHAMBERY FOR THE ANNEXATION OF SAVOY TO FRANCE.

crowds of people, headed by their clergy, who do the same. Suddenly loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" proceed from within the building; these are taken up by the people without, and, amidst the greatest enthusiasm, the announcement is made that Savoy has given Chambéry to the paternal care of France. The votes are—ayes, 3685; noes, 22; leaving a fair-looking minority who would be satisfied without Imperial assistance, and, at the same time, exhibiting how eagerly the mass of the Savoyard voters look to France as their natural protector, and to its Emperor as their wise but beneficent monarch. Of course there was a fête at the Governor's house, where there was much seeming rejoicing. In the abrupt but expressive language of the telegram, "Crowds were present, and musical entertainments were given." How capably they manage all such matters as voting, universal suffrage, sufficient majorities, and ultimate feasting, music, and decorations whenever France is mistress of the ceremonies. Five days after the election a banquet is given in the theatre to commemorate the result of the voting. Covers, we are told, were laid for five hundred persons. And so Savoy goes over to France with a great glorification; and the holiday-makers who wake up a week afterwards may behold, before they go to work again at their every-day routine, that the number of voters in favour of the annexation of Savoy is 131,744; against it, 233.

FREY-HEROSE, PRESIDENT OF THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL.

FREY-HEROSE is a native of Argau. The course of his life has been so closely interwoven with the fate of his native country that to narrate the one would be to recapitulate the recent history of the other. By the decree against monastic institutions the native Canton of Frey-Herosé gave the impetus to the political movement in Switzerland, which was kept up for the space of forty years, and was only recently brought to a close by the establishment of the new Federal Constitution. It may be said that the Argau monastic question had a European significance; for, having arisen at a period undisturbed by any great commotion, it gained the sympathy of the political and religious spirit of the age. In the party conflicts of his canton Frey-Herosé served his political apprenticeship. When he was made a member of the Federal Council the duties of his post required him to devote earnest attention to State affairs. In the year 1847, when it was found that the inextricably entangled knot must be cut with the sword, Frey-Herosé appeared in the Diet as an envoy from his canton. From year to year he was successively appointed to fill some new post among the Federal authorities. In 1858 he was made Vice-President, and in 1859 he was elected President of the Federal Council for the year 1860.

THE FORTRESS OF ESSEILLON.

THERE are no fewer than twenty different roads across the Alps leading from Switzerland and France into Italy; but these mountainous passes are not always to be penetrated with safety, and many of them not without great difficulty. Most of those constructed by the French have been destroyed or rendered impassable by the Austrians, who appear to have been influenced by their recollection of the daring military operations of Napoleon. It was for this reason that the Austrian Government endeavoured to prevent Piedmont from rebuilding the bridges which the inundations of 1831 and 1836 had destroyed in the Simplon Pass, a road cut by the orders of the Napoleon when he was First Consul of the French Republic. At the time the Argentiére road was being made, Austria would not permit the Piedmontese Government to continue it through her territory, and insisted on the destruction of the fortresses of Vinadio, Excilles, and Fenestrelle, which commanded the different valleys in the immediate neighbourhood of the pass.

The fortress of Esseillon, which commands the Mont Cenis road, is not far distant from St. Jean de Maurienne and the town of Modane. It is built on the summit of a rock, as shown in our illustration, according to Austrian prin-



FREY-HEROSE, PRESIDENT OF THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL.



ESSEILLON FORT, COMMANDING THE ROUTE TO MOUNT CENIS, IN THE SAVOY PASS.

ciples of construction. It is extensive, and has such perfect command of the road that a good garrison would make it almost impossible for an army to force a passage. In 1820 several important and extensive additions were made to it, and immediately behind it, at an elevation of 4000 feet above the level of the sea, stands the Victor-Emmanuel fort. The temperature here is cold in the extreme, and so trying to young soldiers, especially to those from the sunny plains of Piedmont, that the garrison is chosen from among those who have had their homes in the mountains, and have been accustomed to the hardships of campaign life.

The fortress of Esseillon marks the boundary between Piedmont and Savoy, so that the picturesque valleys of Modane, Saint Jean de Maurienne, and Chambéry are now part of the French empire. Our illustration is from a sketch recently taken by M. Riou, and shows the road over which the French troops marched when on their way to take the field with the Piedmontese against the Austrians little more than a year since. The scenery round the fortress is most imposing. Forests of pines and larches cover the mountain's sides, while in the distance the snow-covered Alps lose themselves in the clouds.

PROPOSAL FOR A NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

AN important deputation waited on Lord Palmerston on Monday. The object was to lay before him plans of the route of the intended line of telegraph to America, via the Faroe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland, and to solicit the Government to dispatch two or more vessels to make soundings and otherwise survey the facilities offered by the proposed line.

The deputation, which included several celebrated Arctic navigators, was introduced by Mr. Milner Gibson. Mr. Crosskey then addressed Lord Palmerston. He said the proposed line had been already in a great measure surveyed by Colonel Shaffner, who had reported most favourably as to the absence of any physical difficulties in carrying out the scheme. Colonel Shaffner said that, while the old Atlantic cable could only have sent five words a minute, even if it had remained in working order, the proposed cable would transmit twenty words a minute, arising from their having only to work through such short lengths of submarine cable. The ice, he said, offered no real difficulty. Sir E. Belcher having expressed his approval of the scheme, Lord Palmerston said that before he could grant the request of the deputation he must know precisely what was wanted; and he would therefore be glad if they would furnish him, in writing, with a detailed statement of the number of ships required, the route over which the survey was wished, and the time that would probably be occupied by the expedition. This was accordingly promised, and the deputation thanked his Lordship and withdrew.

The chief features of this new route are stated to be briefly as follows:—It is at present intended that the European terminus shall be in the north of Scotland, whence the cable will be laid to the Faroe Islands, a distance of 230 miles, and thence to Iceland, a short length of 250 miles more. The land line then proceeds across part of Iceland to join the submarine cable on the western coast of that island, near or at the town of Reikiavik, whence the cable is intended to proceed direct to the southern end of Greenland, a distance of between 500 and 600 miles; then, crossing by land lines from the eastern shore of Greenland to Julianshaab, a submerged line leads from that town to Hamilton's Inlet, on the coast of Labrador, a distance of about 600 miles more. Short land lines then continue the whole to the shores of the St. Lawrence, and are there placed in conjunction with those that traverse the United States. The first part of this intended route from the north of Scotland to the Faroe Islands presents no difficulties whatever. The depth is at no part supposed to exceed 300 fathoms; the bottom is soft sand, and, with the exception of a much-weakened portion of the Gulf Stream, there are no currents. From Faroe to Iceland the water is deeper, but the bottom is said to be good

nd level, and the lowness of the temperature is favourable to the insulation of the land-lines across Iceland to Reikiavik. There is said to be no sea ice on either shore of Iceland at the points selected for landing which could at all interfere with the shore-ends of the cable. From Reikiavik to the southern end of Greenland is the longest sea stretch; the depths vary from 1000 to 1500 fathoms, and, as far as has yet been learnt from Arctic explorers, and the evidence of natives, no heavy ice is ever seen grounding in the bays selected as the landing-places. From the eastern shore of Greenland the line will be carried to Julian-shaab, the seat of Government, and thence direct to Hamilton's Inlet, a distance varying from 500 to 600 miles, according to points chosen for landing or departure. This is the deepest portion of the route, averaging from 1500 to 2000 fathoms. The peculiar nature of the bottom round Hamilton's Inlet, it is said, prevents icebergs from proceeding along the shore, as it is proposed to carry the line under the lee, as it were, of a ledge of rocks that intercept the ice coming down from Davis and Hudson's Straits.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 13C.

THE PAPER DUTY BILL THREATENED.

THE House of Commons has passed the bill for the repeal of the excise duty on paper. This bill has been sent to the House of Lords, read a first time, and the second reading stands on the paper for Monday, the 21st inst. It is usual for the Lords to pass bills of this sort without opposition. Of this there cannot be a doubt. We have not had an opportunity of searching for precedents, but our readers may take it for granted that it is a most unusual if it be not an unprecedented thing for the Upper House to oppose a bill for the repeal of a tax. On this occasion, however, not only is an opposition threatened, but, as Lord Montagu—a Liberal—is to lead it, and Lord Derby has announced that he shall support it, and "that no effort shall be wanting on his part to secure the rejection of the bill," there can be no doubt that, if the opposition be persisted in, the bill will be thrown out. Since this announcement has been made, a question has been mooted whether it will be a constitutional proceeding for the Lords to reject this bill; and, as the question is a very grave one, we propose to attempt to throw a little light upon the matter.

NO MONEY VOTED WITHOUT A DEMAND FROM THE CROWN.

First of all, then, be it observed, that the origin of all taxation is a demand for money made by the Crown. On this subject Mr. May, in his "Practice of Parliament," has this remark: "The Crown, acting with the advice of its responsible Ministers, being the executive power, is charged with the management of the revenues of the State, and with all payments for the public service. The Crown, therefore, in the first instance, makes known to the Commons the pecuniary necessities of the Government." And, further on: "The Crown has no concern in the nature or distribution of the taxes; but the foundation of all Parliamentary taxation is its necessity for the public service, as declared by the Crown through its Constitutional advisers." And, lower down, he quotes, as confirmatory of this position, the following standing order of the Commons, passed on the 11th of December, 1706, and amended 25th of June, 1852:—"That this House will receive no petition for any sum of money relating to the public service, or proceed upon any motion for granting any money, but what is recommended by the Crown." There can, therefore, be no doubt that the foundation of all taxation is a demand made by the Crown.

THE COMMONS VOTE THE SUPPLY.

The way in which this demand is made and complied with is as follows:—On the opening of Parliament the Queen, in her Speech, addresses the Commons, demands the annual provision for the public service, and acquaints them that "she has directed the estimates to be laid before them." This is the formal demand made by the Crown. It is, as will be seen, only a general demand; and it is complied with in this manner: At an early day the Commons proceed to take the Speech into consideration; and, Mr. Speaker having read that part of the Speech which was addressed to the Commons, a motion is made that "a supply be granted to her Majesty." On a future day a similar motion is made in "Committee of Supply;" and this, being carried, is reported to the House on a still further day and confirmed *remine contradiendo*. This is the general demand for money. The items of this demand are set forth in what are called "the Estimates," which are printed and laid before the House—voted separately in Committee of Supply—afterwards reported to the House—and, lastly, embodied in an "Appropriation Act." This, then, is all we need say on the question of demand and supply. The Crown demands—the House of Commons votes the supplies. And to this rule there is only one exception; but, as this exception is a curious one, we will stop just to notice it. It is the manner in which the *Minor Estimates* are voted. These are not first demanded by the Crown. The Commons, in this business, takes the initiative. A Committee of the House prepares these estimates, and they are not submitted to the Crown until after they have been voted in Committee of Supply. When the militia vote was made an exception to the general rule we have not discovered; but it is both curious and suggestive, calling to our remembrance times when the representatives of the people were not jealous of the encroachments of popular but of monarchical power. It seems to say—"No, your Majesty; this militia force is emphatically ours, not yours; and if your Majesty please, or even if you do not, must be entirely under our control."

AND FIND THE WAYS AND MEANS.

Having, then, described "Supply," we will now turn our attention to "Ways and Means." At present we have only considered the *quod* (what), as the old divines used to say in their sermons; let us now consider the *quomodo*, or the how. On a given day, then, after some of the estimates have been voted, the House resolves itself into a "Committee of Ways and Means," and then the Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeds to open his budget, and to lay before the House the manner in which he proposes to ask the House to raise the money which has been demanded by the Crown—to announce what taxes he proposes to remit, what to continue, and what to impose. At the conclusion of his statement the Chancellor proposes resolutions in conformity with his scheme; and these resolutions, having been carried and reported to the House, are embodied in bills, which are afterwards introduced. And here it will be useful to remark that the repeal of the paper duty was first announced in this manner, and received the sanction of the Committee.

WHAT HAVE THE LORDS TO DO?

The answer to this question is—very little. The House of Lords cannot originate a money bill of any kind, nor can it alter one. The following resolution of the House of Commons, passed in 1678, is conclusive of this question:—"That all aids and supplies to his Majesty in Parliament, are the sole gift of the Commons; and all bills for the granting of all such aids and supplies ought to begin with the Commons; and that it is the undoubted right of the Commons to direct, limit, and appoint in such bills the ends, purposes, considerations, conditions, limitations, and qualifications of such grants; which ought not to be changed or altered by the House of Lords." This order is still on the books, and is, we learn, on the authority of Mr. May, that on which "all proceedings between the two Houses in matters of supply are now founded." And so firmly fixed is the principle here laid down that the Lords never now make any but verbal alterations in a money bill; and, even when they have made these trifling changes, "the Commons have always made special entries in their journal, recording the character and object of these amendments, and their reasons for agreeing to them." And, we learn further, that "the principle of non-interference has been pressed so far that when the Lords have sent messages for reports and papers relative to taxation the Commons have evaded sending them." In short, the principle of taxation is, in the words of Mr. May, this:—"The Crown demands money, the Commons grant it, and the Lords assent to the grant."

BUT CANNOT THE LORDS REJECT A MONEY BILL?

According to the letter of the Constitution, it can. It cannot alter, but it can reject; but it must be remembered that there are many things which are right according to the letter of the Constitution which, however, being opposed to the spirit, have fallen completely into desuetude, and are now never done, and could not be revived. For example, according to the letter of the Constitution her Majesty could take her seat in Parliament during the debates; but since the time of George I. no Sovereign has done so. Again, as we all know, the Crown has the power to refuse its assent to bills; but it has not exercised it for one hundred and fifty years, and, we may be sure, will never exercise it again. It still, therefore, remains a question whether the Lords, though they may be right according to the letter, will not be acting in direct violation of the spirit of the Constitution in rejecting this bill. For how stands the matter? We have seen that all taxation originates in a demand for money made by the Crown; but in this case the Crown, through its responsible advisers, declares that it does not require the produce of this tax. Secondly, the power of taxing the people lies clearly in the House of Commons; but in this case the House of Commons proposes to remit a tax, and the Lords are about to insist upon continuing it. Her Majesty, through her Ministers, has expressed a wish that this burden upon a branch of the people's industry shall be removed; the people, through their representatives, accept and ratify the boon; but my Lords insist that it shall not be removed. Well, by the letter of the Constitution "my Lords" have the power to do this, no doubt; but that such a proceeding is utterly opposed to the spirit, we cannot for a moment doubt. Indeed, if the bill be rejected by the Lords, the Commons may retain the power to tax the people; but it is obvious that they will have lost the privilege of freeing them from taxation. And would it not be well for "my Lords" to reflect upon the position in which they are about to place themselves before they take this step? The Crown proposes a boon to the people; my Lords step between the Crown and the people, and to the one says, You shall not give it; and to the people, You shall not have it.

WILL THE LORDS REJECT THE BILL?

It was on Thursday, the 11th, that Lord Montagu gave his notice that he should move "that the bill be read this day six months," and it was on the same night that Lord Derby announced his intention to support the amendment. The news soon sped to the House of Commons, and when it arrived there was great joy in the Conservative camp, for this bill had excited more stern opposition on the Conservative side of the House than any other part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's scheme. The Opposition is professedly based upon an anxiety for the revenue, but there must be something more than that at the bottom of the movement. It is quite impossible to imagine that it was nothing more than solicitude for the revenue that excited honourable gentlemen to such a pitch of fury as that to which they arose on the third reading of the poor bill. It is a most unusual course to oppose the third reading of a finance measure proposed by the Government—entirely without precedent, we believe. But so excited were the Conservatives on this occasion that they indignantly trampled underfoot Parliamentary practice, and met Mr. Gladstone's challenge to produce a precedent with laughter and scorn. What, then, can it be that inspired the Conservative party with such rage? Well, we believe that it was the old Tory dislike of democracy cropping out. Whenever any of the advocates of this measure talked about the excise duty on paper being a tax upon knowledge a laugh ran through the Conservative ranks as though the speakers had uttered a ridiculous absurdity; but the laugh was a hollow laugh, and it was not difficult to discover that it was not an expression but a concealment of the real feeling of the laughers. Indeed, in private conversation many of the Conservatives do not scruple to avow that they hate the bill because it has a democratic tendency. "Cheaper newspapers, will it?" said a bluff, sturdy, country squire in our hearing, "confound the newspapers,—they are too cheap already!" And this we have no doubt is the general feeling of the class; and hence the passionate opposition to this bill is not a temporary anxiety for the revenue, but something far deeper and more permanent than that. However, we venture to think their Lordships will not throw out the bill. There are so many grave and solid reasons why they should pause before they take such a step that we are inclined to think that Lord Derby will at last be contented with a show of opposition. Lord Wicklow, who calls himself a Liberal Conservative, is reported to have hinted at the danger which might arise from rejecting a bill of this nature. And whilst this interval of a week has been running its course, we have no doubt that passion has given way extensively to calm reflection, and that, when the time comes, many of the Conservatives will hesitate to do anything so new and strange as this. We should like to know what the Nestor of the Lords—my Lord Lyndhurst—says upon the subject, for his opinion will no doubt have great weight with the House.

WHO IS LORD MONTEAGLE?

Lord Montagu is the Mr. Spring Rice "of ours," who was once Secretary of State for the Colonies, and afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Melbourne's Government. His Lordship now holds the permanent office of Comptroller-General of the Exchequer. What the exact duties of this office are we have not ascertained, nor do we know what is the pay, but it is generally understood that the pay is good and the duties not heavy—"little to do and plenty to get." Lord Montagu is now an old man—just seventy, we believe; but he is still active and hearty, and when the House of Lords is sitting he is generally in his place or bustling about and gossiping with the Peers; and he is a pretty constant attendant in the Lower House when anything important is going on. He sits generally on the front bench of the Peers' seats on the Opposition side of the House, and may be known at once by his long, silvery hair, and mild, happy-looking face. He not unfrequently has some member by his side, for he is very chatty; and not a few of the members who are his personal friends like to go and "have a crack with the laird." The noble Lord has never been considered a man of very great abilities—rather a commonplace man, we should say—one whom a bold scheme of finance like that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be sure to startle and affright, and hence, perhaps, the noble Lord's opposition to the Paper Bill. In short, Lord Montagu is now a fussy, gossiping representative of old fogyism, and cannot be expected to enter into and admire the brilliant financial reforms which were inaugurated by Peel and are now being still further carried out by Mr. Gladstone. The step which the noble Lord has taken has excited a good deal of remark, and has called forth not a little censure. It seems so strange that a Liberal should step forth to offer opposition in the Lords to a financial measure, and still more odd that an officer of the Exchequer should place himself in antagonism to his chief. But, perhaps, our Comptroller does not really mean to push his opposition to a division, but merely wishes for an opportunity to show his knowledge of finance, and, as ex-Chancellor, are wont to do, to criticise the budget of his successor.

PARLIAMENTARY PATCHWORK.

The proceedings of last Friday night form the most extraordinary piece of patchwork that ever was contrived. It will be remembered that Mr. Bouverie has more than once complained of the growing confusion of our Friday night's debate on the adjournment of the House; but this confusion never was so confounded as it was last Friday. The motion for the adjournment till Monday began at five o'clock, and ended at fifty-five minutes past eleven. Seven hours were, therefore, spent in settling this question; and such a curious tattered debate we venture to say never was heard in the House of Commons before. Colonel Lindsay showed off with a speech upon some cooking apparatus for the Army. Mr. Lindsay followed upon harpings of refuge; after which Mr. Ewart introduced the subject of the rotten gun-boats; and then there followed a debate of some hours' length, which was closed by Mr. Whitbread; but in the middle of it we had an interpolation by Mr. Howes on the costs of prosecution, which was answered by Sir George Lewis. After Mr. Whitbread sat down, Sir John Saelley wanted to know something

about the temporary Foreign Office in Spring-gardens, and was satisfied by Mr. Cowper. Then came Mr. Digby Seymour with a question about collisions at sea; followed by Mr. Milner Gibson, who, after having replied to Mr. Seymour, made a lengthy speech in answer to Mr. Lindsay, who had spoken some hours before on harpings of refuge. After which Justice Haliburton drew attention to the fortification of St. Pierre; Mr. Roebuck to the case of a Mr. Spitz-Goldstein; Mr. Pollard Urquhart to contractors for forage for troops; Mr. James to the Reform Bill; Mr. Griffith to the French troops in Chablais; and Mr. Scully to the Irish Reform Bill. After which Lord John Russell arose to answer all questions touching his department and the Reform Bill. And when Mr. Sheridan had thrust in something about the sale of gas, Mr. Sydney Herbert got up to reply to the question about cooking and forage for the Army. Mr. Grant Duff followed the Secretary at War with a question about the Sicilian Insurrection Fund; and, when that had been answered by the Solicitor-General, we got into a long debate about the recall of Sir Charles Trevelyan, which, being closed by Lord Palmerston, Mr. Laing arose to reply about Mr. Spitz-Goldstein and the sale of gas. The next debate was on a breach of the orders of the House, and was begun by Mr. Bouverie. This occupied some time, and was finally closed by a speech from Lord Palmerston; but the debate did not flow on uninterruptedly, for it was crossed by a speech by Mr. O'Brien on the Irish Reform Bill, and by another from Mr. Hennessy on the Sicilian Fund.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

LORD MALMESBURY asked her Majesty's Government what was the state of the negotiations in reference to Central America?

LORD WODEHOUSE stated that a treaty had been ratified between the Government of Honduras and her Majesty's Government which ceded the Bay of Islands to Honduras under certain conditions calculated to ensure the security and interests of English subjects residing there. A treaty had been also signed, but not yet ratified, with Nicaragua. In reply to a second question from Lord Malmesbury, he said that the right of passage over the Isthmus of Panama had been recognised.

PROTESTANTISM IN TURKEY.

LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, in presenting a petition, drew the attention of the House to the state of Protestants in some parts of the Sultan's dominions.

After some remarks from Lord Wodehouse and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the petition was ordered to be laid on the table.

THE MOSQUE OUTRAGE AT CAIRO.

LORD BROUGHAM wished to know what steps had been taken relative to the disgraceful proceedings of certain English travellers at a mosque in Cairo.

LORD WODEHOUSE, in reply, strongly denounced the conduct of the travellers, and highly eulogised the friendly spirit and moderation of the Viceroy on the occasion alluded to by Lord Brougham. The course pursued by her Majesty's Government had been to authorise the Consuls, in case of a repetition of similar outrages, at once to bring the offenders to justice.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

On the motion for the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Courts Jurisdiction Bill a very animated discussion took place, in which Lord CRANWORTH supported the motion and the Bishops of EXETER and LONDON opposed it. The expenses and the delay of the Ecclesiastical Courts were the subjects of severe animadversion. The bill was read a second time.

After some other business their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OUR DECAYING NAVY.

MR. W. EWART and Sir J. Pakington made inquiries regarding the state of the gun-boats and other vessels built on contract by the Government.

LORD C. PAGET gave a detailed statement of the number of the contract gun-boats and mortar-boats decayed, the extent of the decay, the number of boats repaired, and the number afloat (40) which had not showed symptoms of decay, adding that defects had been discovered in some of the Government boats, which had to undergo repair. With regard to inspection he observed that, as a general rule, the Admiralty appointed inspectors, one being attached to each yard where vessels were building by contract; and that, though difficulties attended the work of inspection, no fewer than three subsequent checks were provided against the use of bad materials or bad workmanship. The Admiralty were most anxious to bring to justice any parties guilty of fraud, and were taking legal advice as to whether they had the power to prosecute.

SIR C. NAPIER called for the name of the builder who had used short bolts and the name of the inspector.

The subject was further discussed by Admiral Duncombe, Mr. Bentinck, Sir F. Smith, and other members.

THE FRENCH IN NORTH AMERICA.—SAVOY.

MR. HALIBURTON called attention to the state of the French fortifications at St. Pierre, accompanying a request for papers on the subject by some remarks upon the encroachment and arbitrary proceedings of the French in that island, in the vicinity of British North America, contrary to the stipulations of treaties.

MR. GRIFFITH asked Lord J. Russell whether he could give any assurance that no French troops would be moved into the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny until the question of the dispositions to be adopted as to those neutralised provinces shall be finally determined upon by diplomatic agreement?

LORD J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. Haliburton, said that a report from the Governor of Newfoundland, on the subject of the fortifications at St. Pierre, had been referred to the law advisers of the Crown, who were of opinion that the fortifications did not amount to an infraction of the treaties; and in answer to Mr. Griffith he stated that the French Government had refused to enter into any engagement upon the subject.

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.

MR. D. SEYMOUR, prefacing his question by observations upon the financial views developed by Sir C. Trevelyan, inquired whether it was true that he had been recalled from the Governorship of Madras. He eulogised the character of Sir Charles and the reforms he had carried out, and characterised his recall, if it had been sent out, as a hasty step. The views of Sir C. Trevelyan were shared, he said, by others; and he read the opinions of Mr. Maltby, one of the ablest civilians of Madras, indorsing those views, and condemning the financial policy of Mr. Wilson.

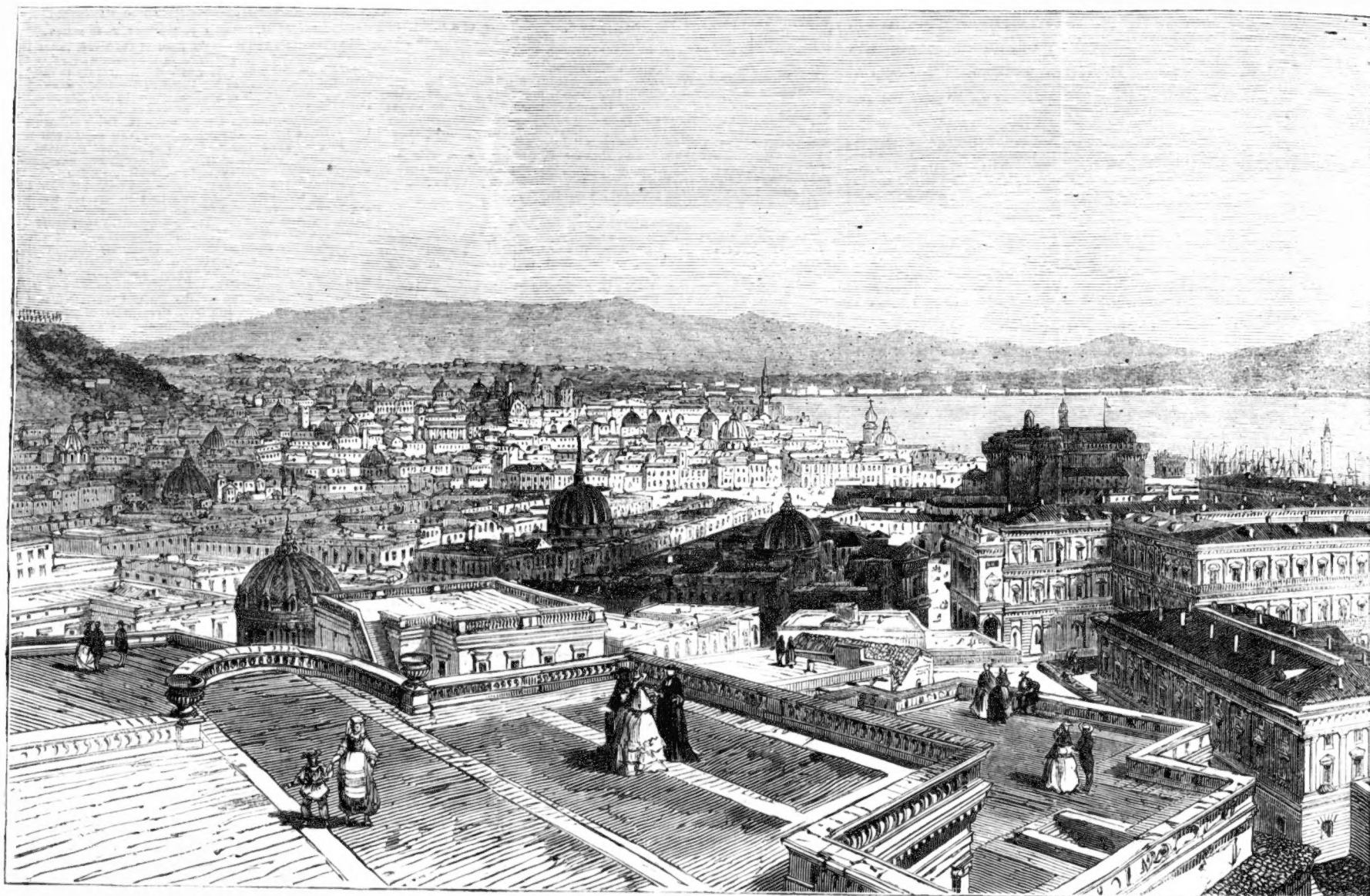
SIR C. WOOD said he should abstain from discussing any plan of taxation for India. The ground for the recall of Sir C. Trevelyan was quite independent of the merits of his scheme; it was simply his most improper act in publishing his minute. That minute was a most able and excellent document; but it was quite another question whether it should be published to the world. This was done, too, without the concurrence or knowledge, and even against the opinion, of the other members of the Madras Government. Much as he regretted the loss of so able a man, the Home Government would, in his opinion, be wanting in their duty, however painful to them, if they passed over such an act of insubordination—an act subversive of all authority, the mutiny of one Governor against another.

MR. BAILEY said the question was one of a somewhat painful character, and he quite understood the difficulty in which Sir C. Wood was placed. He had considered the budget of Mr. Wilson, and did not deny its ability; but the fault he found with it was that it proposed to balance income and expenditure by imposing new taxes. Sir C. Trevelyan was strongly of opinion that Mr. Wilson's scheme was not a wise one for his Government, and that it was not necessary to raise new taxes, but that the balance might be effected by reducing expenditure; and he wrote a most able minute, which showed him to be more of a statesman than the authors of the Calcutta scheme. But the question was as to the course taken by him in publishing his minute. This course was most unusual, and contrary to official etiquette, and he could not join Mr. Seymour in condemning Sir C. Wood. The withdrawal of Sir C. Trevelyan from Madras would, however, be deeply regretted. Though not a judicious subordinate, he had proved himself a wise Governor; and he (Mr. Bailey) hoped Sir C. Wood would study his minute with care, as it would enable him to modify and greatly improve the project of legislation proposed at Calcutta.

In the discussion which succeeded, LORD PALMERSTON said he concurred in the general tribute to the ability and honesty of Sir C. Trevelyan, and his determination to do his duty without regard to consequences. But this was an occasion on which all personal considerations must yield to a sense of duty in those who were responsible for the conduct of public affairs. In the case of such an act of insubordination, such a violation of official duty, attended with so much hazard, the Government had no option, and he could not understand how a man so versed in official duty, and so well aware of the consequences of such an act, could have been blind to its character.

TAXATION.

MR. BOUVIERE noticed a proceeding on the previous evening which, he said, was without precedent, and a violation of the forms of the House, by



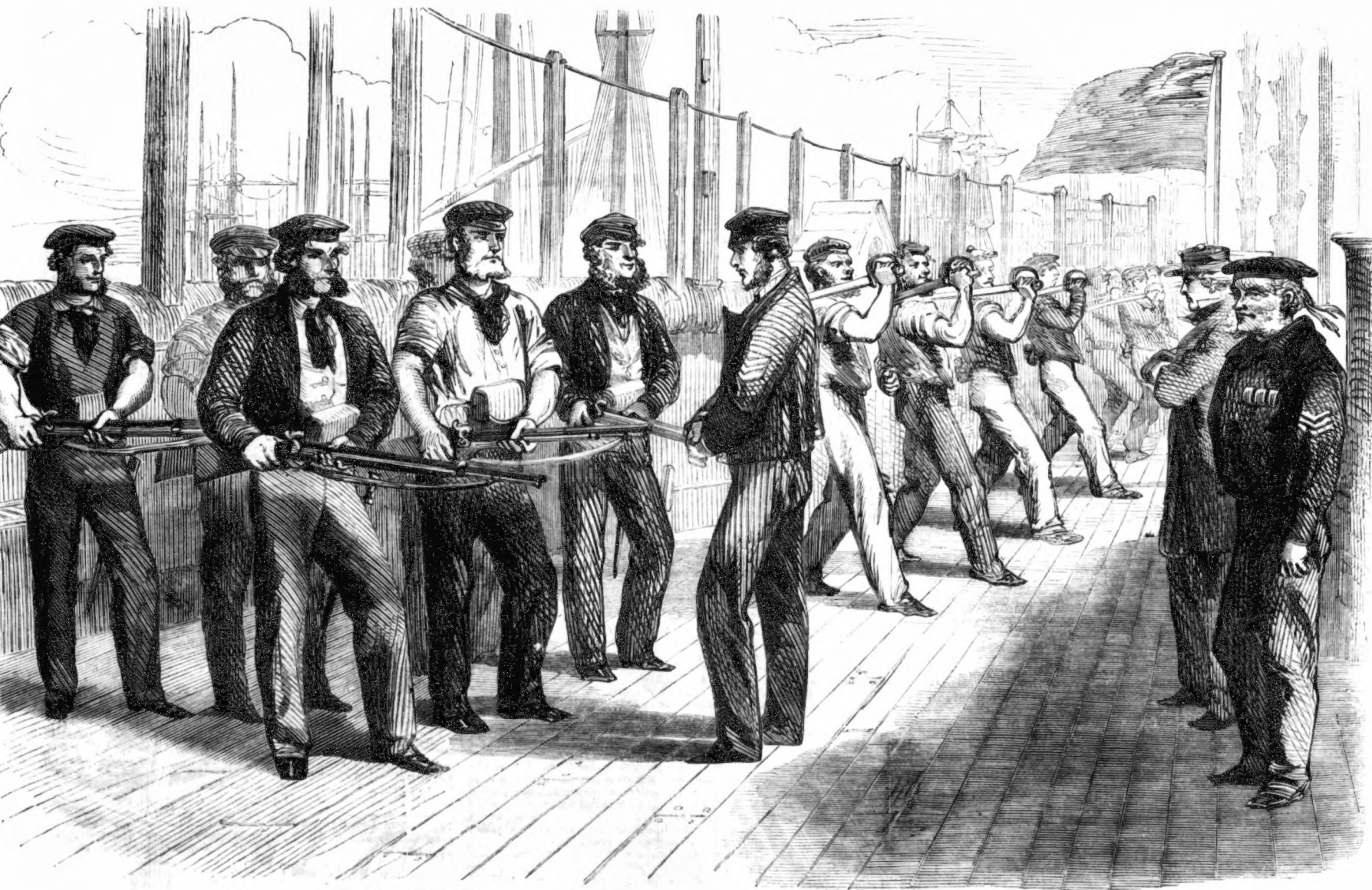
VIEW OF

NAPLES.

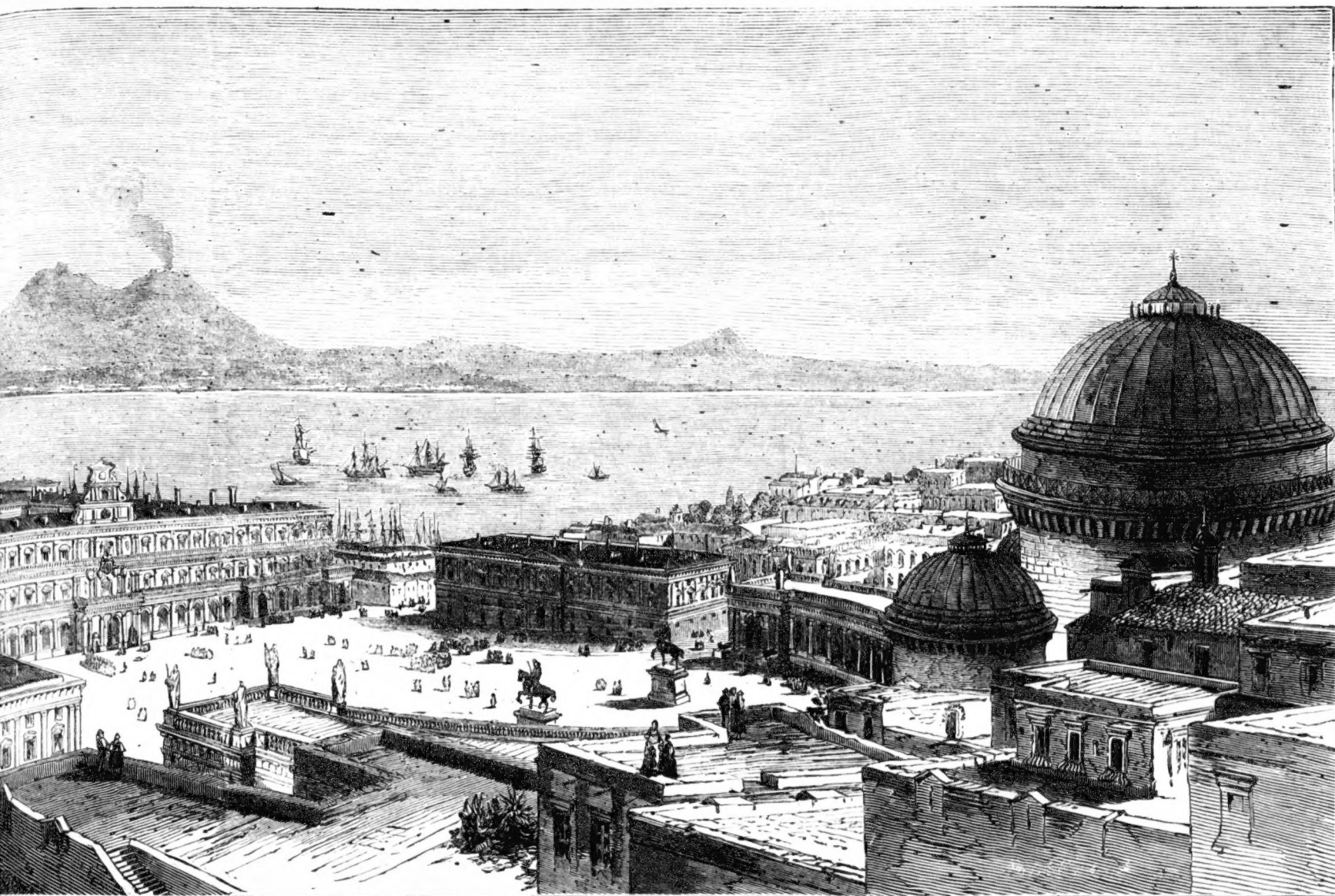
NAPLES will never be anything greater than the capital of its own gulf, and that is quite as much as it can ever hope to be. The present Sovereign has unhappily chosen to follow the path of his predecessor; and although, on the death of his father, Francis II. had an excellent

opportunity of reconciling himself to Italian feeling, he neglected to take advantage of the chance afforded him, preferring an endeavour to work out all the repression, arrogance, and bigotry which have so long characterised Neapolitan Government; and his position has now become full of such difficulties as might have been anticipated from such policy.

Whatever may be the political importance of Naples, however, it has always been identified with that sunny beauty which is associated with Italian scenes, and possesses, apart from its present interest as the capital of a kingdom against which a people are contesting for their liberties, a place amongst the cities of Europe which its geographical



THE NAVAL RESERVE PRACTISING ON BOARD H.M.S. "BRILLIANT," IN THE WEST INDIA DOCKS.



NAPLES.

position will always maintain for it. Its site, indeed, is one of the most magnificent which can well be imagined, whether it be viewed at a distance from the sea, where the entrance to its bay is guarded by beautiful islands; from the bay itself where the houses and public buildings may be seen stretching along the curved shore and up the

the adjacent heights; or, perhaps best of all, from the Vomero, a rising ground, where are situated some of the best villas to the west of the city. In the absence of walls and any very regular fortifications, Naples has for its protection three forts, of which that of St. Elmo is the largest, and occupies a hill on the northwest side. Then there is

Castello dell' Ovo, standing on a little island rock, and communicating with the land by means of a jetty. Close to the latter is a large arsenal and foundry, which in itself resembles a fortification.

The view of the city, from the Vomero, includes the fort of St. Elmo on the left; the town and bay, with white sails studding the deep and



FALL OF COTTAGES AT REIGATE.

blue water here and there, lies quietly as a centre to the picture, and the smoking crater of Vesuvius forms a not inapt termination to the whole scene. Naples is of an irregular oblong shape of about three miles in length from north to south, and a mile and a half in breadth from east to west, the circuit about eight miles; though this does not include the suburbs, which, if they be taken into account, will make the circumference very nearly double. Some of the gates, indeed, are already near the centre of the city, the best of them being that of Capua, the archway of which is supported on either side by massive towers, and ornamented with reliefs, the production of Benedetto da Majano. The streets are narrow enough, without the obstructions of booths, sheds, and stalls, which fill up every available space; but the pavement is excellent, since it is composed of square and nicely fitting blocks of lava. The better houses are very lofty, not less than five or six stories high, and are provided with all sorts of balconies and projections, which, as well as the flat roofs, are completely covered with plants and flowers. Altogether, the houses in Naples are without uniformity of design, and the public squares are mostly small in area, the handsomest being the Largo di Palazzo (partly occupied by the Royal palace), the Largo di Castello, and the Piazza di Mercato, or market-place. There are, however, some fine drives and promenades, which extend along the quays by the shore. One of these, the Spiaggia di Chiaia, is of great length, and boasts the ornament of numerous marble statues; it is, in fact, the great Neapolitan Rotten-row, and is generally on fine evenings crowded with a strange assortment of vehicles, while the foot-passengers consist only of those who are unable to afford so much as a donkey to carry them. Of course, amongst the public buildings must be noticed the cathedral, which is a large Gothic edifice, erected on the site of a temple of Apollo, and supported by a hundred granite pillars, part of the original structure. This has become celebrated as the depository of the relics of St. Januarius, and, amongst them, of the bottle of his blood, which he all know melts annually on the 19th of September. The church De' Santi Apostoli, said to have been founded by Constantine the Great on the site of a temple of Mercury, and the churches of St. Paul, St. Martin, St. Severo, and St. Philip de Neri, are all fine buildings, and most richly decorated. Perhaps the most interesting building in Naples is the old Palazzo degli Publici Studij, originally intended for the university, has, since 1790, been converted into the Museo Borbonico, consisting of a library containing 150,000 volumes, many MSS., and a fine collection of gems, bronzes, &c., obtained from the excavations at Herculaneum and Pompeii. Of the theatre of St. Carlo it is scarcely necessary to speak, since every city except Milan admits its superiority in point of size to any other in Europe.

Although the bay is of such extent, it would appear that the harbour itself is small, and so shallow near the town as only to float vessels of light draught; these, however, are sufficient for the trade of the place, and in the present position of affairs any increase of commerce may be looked for in vain.

There are few cities more suggestive of thoughtful speculation than Naples. Founded by a colony of Greeks, who named it Parthenope, after the siren supposed to lie buried there, it retained traces of its origin after that name had been changed to Neapolis and the Roman nobles visited it as a pleasant retreat. Pillaged and defaced by Belisarius, and afterwards coming under the successive domination of Norman, German, French, and Spanish rulers, it only became the capital of a kingdom to be brought again into subjection by Napoleon, who gave it first to his brother Joseph and afterwards to Murat; but the legitimate Sovereigns were once more restored, and throne and city alike still wait the uncertain issues of the future. The Neapolitan Government is a hereditary monarchy, but not as we here understand it, since the total absence of an organised and independent Constitution leaves the name of monarchy a synonym for absolute tyranny. It is true that a Parliament sits at Naples, but it is subject to the dictation of the King in all its enactments.

Education is fearfully neglected; and in the year 1850 upwards of five thousand prisoners accused of criminal offences were condemned. It is needless to add that the city is infested with swarms of beggars, and that the charitable institutions are inadequate to relieve the wants of even the unfortunate poor.

DRILL ON BOARD THE "BRILLIANT."

A WEEK or two since we drew attention to an old 26, the *Brilliant* (lying in the West India Docks), which had been fitted with heavy guns, and turned into a training-ship for our naval volunteers. This week we give our readers an illustration exhibiting the volunteers at drill.

The course of instruction on board the *Brilliant* consists of gun exercise at 8 inch and 32-pounder guns; lever target practice; outclass exercise; rifle and pistol exercise. Of the latter no more is required than enables the men to load and fire, and carry their arms with safety to their neighbours.

The men comprising the force at the port of London are principally "long-voyage men," employed in the East and West India, China, and Australia trades. The number who have presented themselves for drill on board the *Brilliant* up to the present time is 73: of this number 34 have passed through, and gone on their voyages, leaving 39 still under instruction.

These are all picked men, A. B.'s, young and active, and display great willingness and aptitude for drill. The progress made in so short a time by them is alone sufficient proof of the goodwill with which they have joined the force.

The pay is liberal, being 3s. per diem, Sundays included, with medical attendance gratis if the men fall sick or meet with an accident while under instruction. Moreover, their pay continues while on the sick-list just as if they were serving on board one of her Majesty's ships.

There has been no instance of insubordination or disrespect on the part of any of these men since the commencement of their drill, but, on the contrary, much attention and good humour, and upon leaving, at the termination of their several periods of drill, they invariably expressed their determination to induce others to enrol themselves.

The ship being moored in a spot where it is impossible to fire at a mark, the men are taught how to lay and fire their guns by means of a movable target (the invention of the late Captain Smith, R.N., commonly known as "Target Smith" from the invention). The target is placed at a convenient distance at the fore-end of the ship, one of the after-guns being placed fore and aft. The gun is then laid for the bulls-eye, the target being stationary. As soon as the instructor is satisfied with the elevation and direction of the gun, he gives a signal to the man in charge of the target to set it in motion, which is done by some very simple machinery, aided by the hand. A long line, attached to a trigger at the target, is led up to the ventpatch of the gun, the captain of the gun holding it exactly as he would the trigger-line of his gun-lock. The target describes the motion of a ship at sea, the man in charge taking care to pass the bulls-eye on it across the line of sight at the gun, both with an ascending and a rolling motion. The captain of the gun, watching for the object being brought on with his line of sight, pulls the trigger-line when he sees his object on, which immediately brings the target to a dead stop, and shows at once by looking along the sight whether the aim has been correct or not.

The men take great interest in this exercise, and arrive at a good state of proficiency before leaving.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT AT REIGATE.

On the morning of Wednesday week the inhabitants of Reigate were alarmed by a loud report, which at first was believed to be the shock of an earthquake, but it was soon ascertained that it arose from a large sand cave belonging to the premises of the Red Cross Inn having fallen in. Over this cave there were erected several cottages, and five of these, or at least portions of them, fell in with the cave, and ten others appeared to be hanging as it were by a mere thread. The escape of the persons (twenty-three in number) who resided in the cottages was marvellous. The bedsteads in four of the cottages were partly

hanging over the chasm, and in one of them a poor woman was lying very ill, her medical attendant having just left her. She was taken out of the front window. The residents of the adjoining cottages very soon cleared out. The inhabitants of Reigate have very kindly got up a subscription in aid of the poor people who have had their furniture destroyed by this singular accident.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860.

THE CENSUS.

It is, we think, the duty of the public to facilitate as much as possible the taking of the new census. The interest involved in the question what a census ought to be is greater than many people suppose. It is in its nature a thing of recent date in our history, and its necessity may be ascribed to two causes—the increase of population and the increase of centralisation. As the nation grows older and begins to feel more sensible at once of its bulk and its unity there is a greater desire felt among thinkers to know it as a whole, but at the same time to comprehend the relation and extent of all the parts forming that whole. So vast a machine needs to be known in all its details by those charged with its working; and it was with good reason that one of our first statisticians—Sir John Sinclair—put a motto to his great work on Scotland from a passage in which Cicero has expressed this truth. The great thing, says he, is *nosse rem publicam*. To be acquainted with the numbers of the people, their ages, their distribution, conditions, employments, and so forth, is a very great step towards being qualified to legislate for them. It is a kind of information, the supply of which to the proper officials ought only to be limited by that genuine and bona fide sense of privacy and domesticity which is created by nature, and not by prejudices. To oppose such inquiries on the abstract ground only that they are "inquisitorial," is unphilosophical and absurd. When inquiries are being made people must inquire. There need only be a wish to conceal that part of the facts about a household which, as the vulgar phrase goes, is nobody's business to be acquainted with. No doubt it is difficult to lay down the limits at which that part begins. The State assumes a right to know a man's income, which is a detail about which few are communicative, except to intimate friends. We tolerate the inquiry for the sake of the revenue—of the public good in the matter of the public means. Now, in the case of the census, we ought not to be too scrupulous, since the public good in another form is involved; not, indeed, the national means, but the national knowledge.

The kind of knowledge derived from such statistical collections is of very various utility. We need only reflect on the historical value which belongs to anything of the kind produced in our past to see this at once. Doomsday Book is a conspicuous instance of it—an inexhaustible mine of information about the England of the end of the eleventh century. If we had a census of the year before the Civil War broke out historians would probably barter for it any single narrative of the outward transactions of that war. Our modern historical schools all agree in assigning a greater value than the older ones to a knowledge of the circumstances of epochs; not that we think, with Mr. Buckle and others, that we shall ever reduce so complicated a thing as a race's history to that order which is attained in the physical sciences. The hope seems to us to ignore the infinity and spirituality of human nature. But there is no question of the usefulness of the knowledge which such thinkers seek to work on. Statistics supply us with the conditions under which human action goes on. A census, then, is a summing-up at regular periods of what has been attained in the way of progress by a country. Nor is such information of historical importance only; for upon the data so obtained improved legislation may be based. We shall know under what conditions life is longest and most prolific, what kinds of employments are the most healthy, what classes and interests are swelling in strength most rapidly, all which kind of matter has great political, and even immediately political, significance.

These we take to be good philosophical reasons for promoting the success, accuracy, and copiousness of the Census by all the means in our power. It would, indeed, be absurd for the authorities to try and know too much about the British people. To ask a man whether he was Whig or Tory, Radical or Conservative, would be ludicrous, for example, as well as impertinent. But we are not so sure as some of our contemporaries that it is quite so bad to ask him what "religion" he belongs to. Of course, it would be so if an answer of a quasi-theological kind were expected from him—if he were asked to write a little "leader" expounding his private views in the Census-paper. But as, we suppose, nothing is intended but that a man should set down what form of public worship he gives his adhesion to as the head of a particular family—Presbyterian, Church of England, Baptist, or what not—we scarcely realise the importance of the objections made to such a demand. Certainly, the information so derived would throw much light on the relative strength of the religious organisations of the kingdom; and though certainly it is *private* information, still we might waive that objection in a country which prides itself on individual freedom, energy, and openness.

THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The seventy-first anniversary of this institution was celebrated by a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern on Wednesday evening. The Lord Bishop of St. David's presided on the occasion, supported by Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, Viscount Duncannon, the Right Hon. J. Napier, Mr. A. Russell, M.P.; Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P.; Mr. Briscoe, M.P.; Mr. Phillips, M.P.; the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, the Rev. Chancellor Williams, the Rev. C. Merivale, the Rev. R. Whiston, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Motley, Mr. R. Bell, Captain Sherard Osborn, R.N.; Professor Huxley, Dr. Guest, and others. About 100 gentlemen in all were present.

CHURCH AND STATE IN AUSTRALIA.—In the Legislative Assembly at Melbourne the State Aid to Religion Bill, introduced by the Government, and the second reading of which was preceded by a call of the House, has been read a third time and passed, with almost perfect unanimity. Not a vote was raised against the measure; and, in a House of fifty-four members, only five voted against the second reading. The bill provides that the grant shall exist as at present till the close of 1861 and shall then cease. Jews are not, for the first time, to share in the grant while it exists.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN, it is expected, will leave town on the 19th inst. (to-day) and pass a few days with the Royal family at Osborne until after her natal day (the 24th). Her Majesty gave a State ball on Wednesday: 1811 persons were invited.

THE PRINCE OF WALES has accepted the honorary Colonelcy of the Civil Service Rifle Corps.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE has sailed for Boston, under the name of Francois d'Arc. Report says that he is en route to the Brazils.

The London Scottish, London Irish, Inns of Court, and Queen's Westminster Volunteer Rifles will meet to-day (Saturday) and manoeuvre together on Wimbledon Common.

M. AUER, the director of the Imperial printing-office at Vienna, was, we learn, to have been arrested on a charge of falsifying coupons and of being an accomplice in the affair of Eynatten, but he had absconded.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND, which was established in 1810, for the relief of the widows and orphans of artists, was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Saturday. About 100 gentlemen sat down to dinner, presided over by the Right Hon. Lord Stanley.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY have established a reading-room near the Southampton Docks, for the use of their commanders and principal officers while in harbour at Southampton.

The *St. George*, 90, at Devonport, is to be commissioned by Captain the Hon. Francis Egerton to embark Prince Arthur and suite, and accompany the *Hero*, with the Prince of Wales on board, and proceed to Canada.

THE PUBLIC will hear with much regret that one of our most heroic naval chiefs, Lord Dundonald, is now lying seriously ill.

THE RECEPTION OF ABEL LACORDAIRE at the French Academy, which was looked forward to with intense interest, has been postponed till next year, the majority of the "forty" being of opinion that, in the present state of politics, it would be difficult for the new member and M. Guizot, who is to reply to him, to compose speeches which would at the same time satisfy their own ideas and meet with toleration from the Government.

SUBSCRIPTIONS have been opened in various parts of Italy in favour of Garibaldi's expedition. At Milan it already amounted a week ago to 40,000*l*.

A VOLUNTEER CORPS is to be established for Middlesex. General Griffin, of the Royal Artillery, is named as commander, with Major Stevens, of the East India Company's service, for Adjutant. The uniform will be blue and silver.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that Mr. Bonwell had resumed his clerical duties at Stepney attracted a considerable number of persons to his church on Sunday. As might have been expected, the majority were young men and girls, all the regular congregation having apparently deserted the rev. gentleman. The Bishop of London has since prohibited his ministrations.

AT GENOA printed circulars, calling on the Genoese to throw off their allegiance to Victor Emmanuel and become members of "le grand famille Française," have been mysteriously circulated. They are found strewed about the seats and tables in popular cafés.—*Letter from Paris.*

THE USUAL ANNUAL DINNER of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum took place at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, upwards of 1400 persons being present.

THE PRESSE, now almost the only independent journal left in France, has received a warning (the second) for an article by its proprietor, M. Solar, in which he made the very true observation that the first Empire was overthrown not merely by a European coalition but by the disgust of the French people with despotic government.

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT (says a Vienna letter) has had prayer-books printed for the non-unit Greeks of Croatia and Slavonia, and will distribute them gratuitously, or sell them at very low prices. This will prevent the populations from obtaining their church books from Russia, whence they have hitherto been sent carriage-paid, and accompanied by portraits of the Czar.

THE PRODUCE OF THE COLLINGWOOD GOLD-FIELD (New Zealand) in 1857 was 13,898 oz., valued at £52,722; in 1858 it amounted to 16,968 oz., valued at £64,751; in 1859, to 11,000 oz., valued at £42,625.

THE TREMENDOUS RECOIL from the ARMSTRONG GUN experienced during the recent trials on board the *Redoubt* gun-boat renders it imperatively necessary that some other form of carriage should be substituted for the one at present in use, should the smaller class of gun-boats be armed with these weapons.

THE TURNING-POINT FAVOURABLE in our agricultural prospects appears to have been reached. The weather, lately, is everything that the agricultural heart can desire—abundance of rain, soft and penetrating, and a liberal allowance of sunshine.

THE YACHT *Cassard*, built for Prince Napoleon, is being prepared for sea at Cherbourg. The Prince, it is said, intends visiting the seaports in Canada and in the United States.

MR. ANDREW MURRAY, JUN., Writer to the Signet, has been appointed Crown agent for Scotland, in the room of the late Sir John Melville. Mr. Murray passed as Writer to the Signet in 1837.

THE LIVERPOOL SOCIETY OF FINE ARTS is preparing an exhibition of ancient and modern pictures in oil and water colours, which is stated to be rich and interesting, especially so in those contributions from the collections of gentlemen resident in and near Liverpool.

THE FOUNDATION-STONE of the DRAMATIC COLLEGE will be laid by the Prince Consort on Friday, the 1st of June.

WEDNESDAY, the 27th of June, is fixed for the next meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

THERE IS A GREAT MORTALITY AMONGST THE LAMBS in the south of England. One farmer, near Winchester, has sustained a loss of upwards of £200 through the mortality. The animals are struck with disease, and die almost immediately.

THE RAILWAY BRIDGE WHICH CROSSES THE TYNE between Scotswood and Blaydon, near Newcastle, was on Wednesday week totally destroyed by fire.

THE MADRID JOURNALS state that the Queen had ordered 50,000 cigars to be distributed among the troops on their arrival in the capital.

A GRAND REVIEW OF THE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS is to take place on the Roodee, at Chester, on the 20th or 23rd of June next, when a silver bugle will be presented to the Chester Rifle Corps by Lady Louisa Brooke.

THE *Opinion Nationale* of Paris, the organ of the public in France sympathizing with Garibaldi's expedition, has opened a subscription in favour of the Sicilian insurrection, which seems to have met with no impediment on the part of the French Government.

THE VENERABLE JOSEPH COTTON WIGRAM, D.D., late Archdeacon of Winchester, who had been nominated to the Bishopric of Rochester and elected thereto by the Dean and Chapter, was "confirmed" on Tuesday according to the usual ecclesiastical forms, in the parish church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside.

HER MAJESTY AND THE PRINCE CONSORT honoured the new Floral Hall adjoining the Royal Italian Opera-house with a visit on Tuesday evening, and afterwards were present at the performance of "Fra Diavolo."

THE THIRD REGIMENT OF MANCHESTER VOLUNTEER RIFLES have adopted the excellent motto "Defence, not Defiance."

THE COUNT DE MONTMOLIN and his brother have arrived in Paris, where they deserve to live in oblivion.

THE NOTTINGHAM LACEMAKERS, having represented to the Queen the distress into which their trade had fallen, have been directly patronised by her Majesty; and the ladies of the aristocracy generally will no doubt follow her example.

LORD CLYDE will return to England by the first steamer, in June, from Calcutta.

THE ELLISON GALLERY.—Mrs. Elizabeth Ellison, of Sudbrooke Holme, in the county of Lincoln, has made to the Department of Science and Art at South Kensington a noble gift. It consists, for the present, of fifty splendid original water-colour paintings, the production of British artists. The pictures now made over to the public comprise specimens of the following artists:—G. Barrett, 1 specimen; C. Bentley, 1; G. Cattermole, 8; C. Chambers, 2; David Cox, 1; Sydney Cooper, 2; P. Dewint, 3; Copley Fielding, 2; C. Haas, 1; L. Haghe, 1; Hills and Barrett, 1; W. Hunt, 3; W. L. Leitch, 1; S. P. Jackson, 3; C. F. Lewis, 2; F. Mackenzie, 2; John Martin, 1; Nesfield, 1; S. Oakley, 1; S. Palmer, 1; T. M. Richardson, 1; D. Roberts, 1; T. S. Robins, 1; G. F. Robson, 1; C. Standfield, 1; F. W. Topham, 1; J. M. W. Turner, 1; W. Turner, 1; J. Varley, 1; Carl Werner, 1; J. M. Wright, 1—in all 50 paintings of the highest class of water-colour art. The main conditions annexed to this gift are:—The pictures shall be deposited in the national collection of water-colour paintings at Kensington commenced by the Department of Science and Art, until a separate and permanent room or rooms shall be erected for the purpose; that the professional adviser for the preservation of the said water-colour paintings shall be the president of the water-colour Society for the time being; and that they shall be exhibited to the public as constantly as the oil paintings in the charge of the Science and Art department. Mrs. Ellison expresses her desire that the pictures shall not be exhibited on Sunday. The gift has been formally accepted by Lord Granville on the part of the public, and the works are in progress of arrangement under the care of Mr. Redgrave.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

It is the general opinion that Lord Monteagle has got caught in a trap. It was not his Lordship's intention to throw out the Paper Duty Bill. All he intended to do was to submit his motion—make a speech developing his views upon the Budget and finance in general, and then withdraw his opposition. But my Lord Derby, seeing a chance of defeating the measure, seized it, and thus placed Lord Monteagle in a fix. Lord Derby would not have ventured to propose the motion that the bill be read that day six months hence; but, seeing that a Whig official had made the proposition, he could not resist the opportunity which was offered to him to defeat the bill. Since Lord Monteagle put his notice on the paper he has been in the most distressing state of perplexity, and has been busy raking through all the books to find precedents for his motion; but as yet he has found none. All the authorities, living and dead, have been consulted; but all are silent, or utterly opposed to him. Under these circumstances, it is thought that he will withdraw his motion. Indeed, if he should make his proposition, it is confidently believed that some arrangement will be made between him and Lord Derby that it shall not be pushed to a division. One thing is certain—viz., that Lord Derby and Lord Monteagle have had long consultations upon the subject.

When Mr. Roebuck made that effective speech in favour of the Bleachers Bill he quoted largely from a pamphlet entitled "Wrongs which cry for Redress," by Thomas Hopley, author of "Helps towards the Physical, Intellectual, and Moral Elevation of all Classes of Society," &c., &c. This Thomas Hopley is the man who is waiting his trial for flogging a boy to death. This is a strange fact, is it not? But, stranger still, Thomas Hopley is rather notable for his philanthropic exertions in favour of the working classes. This pamphlet, a copy of which lies now before me, is full of the most humane sentiments—the most earnest expostulation with all oppressors, and the most severe denunciation of the cruelties which are inflicted upon women and children in factories, mines, and bleaching works. And there is no reason to doubt the entire sincerity of the man, for he had this pamphlet printed at his own expense and circulated largely, gratis, to members of Parliament and others. Indeed, there can be no doubt that it was mainly owing to this fervid tract that the Bleachers Bill was passed by so large a majority. How marvellous that the man who could thus write and thus exert himself to put down cruelty should himself have been guilty of such an atrocity as that with which he is charged! But man is, as has often been said, a bundle of mysteries; and in him the diabolic and the divine often lie close side by side—pity, as of a god, and ferocity, as of a devil.

It is rumoured—nay, positively asserted—that Sir William Hayter, late chief whip of the House for Palmerston, is to move an amendment to the Reform Bill that the qualification for counties shall be a rental of £20, and that of boroughs £8. If this should prove true it will be impossible to make the public believe that Lord Palmerston does not sanction, or at all events wink at, the proposal. Sir William used to be fitly called Palmerston's henchman; and it was the noble Lord that gave Sir William his Baronetcy. And though the henchman has retired from service now, to water his laurels, no one will believe that he would take such a step as this in direct opposition to his late chief and patron. Query: Is Lord John a consenting party, too? and, if not, what will he say, and what will he do? Verily, we seem to be in the shadow of coming events!

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

A LETTER bearing on the commercial treaty has been addressed by Mr. Cobden to an intimate friend in Manchester. He says:—

I am as strongly in favour of the principle of ad valorem duties as any one in Manchester. But nearly all the countries of Europe have, from motives of convenience or to avoid frauds, preferred specific rates, and the French Government cannot be induced to take for its rule the ad valorem system. Nor, indeed, is it invariably desirable; for instance, in the case of iron and some other articles, the English producer prefers specific rates. In goods of a simple and uniform nature, admitting of easy classification, such as yarns and plain cottons, though ad valorem duties would be preferable, the adoption of specific rates will not be attended with great inconvenience. If there are other articles of no mixed and varied character as to defy classification, the treaty has made provision for dealing with them in an exceptional manner.

England is really not in a position to dogmatize on this question. The French Government are of course aware that our own tariff hardly contains an ad valorem duty, and that even in recent years we have been engaged in substituting specific for ad valorem rates. At this moment the wine-growers of Burgundy are holding meetings to protest against our specific duties on wine, which, owing to the alcoholic test, impose fifty per cent more duty on their common qualities, costing perhaps half-a-crown a gallon, than on the rarer kinds of claret, which are often worth more than five shillings a bottle in the cellars of the Gironde. My answer to these complaints is that the evil is inevitable, owing to the exigencies of our revenue system. The French Government plead, with equal good faith, the necessities of their customs service in defence of their specific duties.

With respect to your other inquiry, there is not the slightest foundation of truth for the reports in question. The Commissioners now sitting in Paris are not engaged in correcting the imaginary blunders to which you refer. We have no more power than yourself to negotiate for the alteration of a word of the treaty. Our duties are limited to the carrying out of the provisions of the 13th article in the manner contemplated from the first, and by the only mode in which it could have been accomplished. The task on which the Commission has just entered will call for the exercise of much patient labour, and they who wish to pass a fair judgment on its conduct will wait for the result.

Mr. Cobden then says that he has experienced nothing but frankness, straightforwardness, and good faith from the French Government. But the French Government has entered upon this new commercial policy, not for the benefit of England, but from an enlightened appreciation of the advantages it will confer on the people of France.

SHOOTING AT NIGHT.—The shooting of John O'Neil, by Rooker, in Denver city, says a "New York journal," is thus accounted for. O'Neil had used slanderous language about Rooker, who accordingly challenged him. O'Neil chose bowie-knives as weapons, and a dark room for the place. These Rooker rejected, whereupon O'Neil sent word that they would shoot on sight. With this arrangement of the matter Rooker stationed himself in the door of the Western Saloon, armed with a shotgun loaded with buckshot. O'Neil had occasion to pass by, and as he did so, when Rooker saw him he cried out with an oath, "I've got you now," and immediately shot him. O'Neil, who had turned to go away, fell with his revolver cocked in his hand, simply uttering the words, "Rooker has killed me," and expired in ten minutes. The death of O'Neil was regarded more as an abatement of a nuisance than anything else, and upon a sham trial Rooker was acquitted.

HOW IT WAS DONE IN ARKANSAS.—The following appears in an American journal:—"The recent brawls in the House at Washington remind us of a story we heard in Arkansas several years since, which has never been in print. It is no disrespect to the present enlightened and genial State of Arkansas to say that in its incipient or territorial days it was rather 'rough.' It was a very common thing for a man to leave the bosom of his family in sound health in the morning and to return dead at night. Cuttings, slashings, and shootings were of daily occurrence. It was dangerous to be safe. The Legislature was chiefly composed of bullies and blacklegs, and the scenes enacted by them were often very eccentric. A fight arose about something in 'the House' one day. The hon. Mr. Banger, of Napoleon, called the hon. Mr. Slanger, of Helena, a liar. The hon. Slanger retorted with a bullet, which took off the hon. Banger's left ear. Both then sprang into the centre of the hall, with drawn bowie-knives. The speaker said, 'We must have fair play in this business!' and rushed out into the floor with a cocked pistol in one hand and a tremendous 'toothpick' in the other, and in tones of thunder commanded the representatives to form a ring. A ring was formed, and, in the classics of the times, the combatants 'went in.' They cut each other frightfully, and for quite a spell it was difficult to decide who was the better man. But, finally, Banger, by an adroit thrust, cut off Slanger's head, and instant death was the result. Mr. Slanger's remains being removed, and order restored, Mr. Banger arose and said, 'It is my painful duty to announce to this House the death of the hon. W. Slanger, of Helena. He was good at draw-poker and faro, and handled the toothpick beautiful. He was not of account as a legislator.' He was mid-dlin' on horse. He put on too many collops. He had no family 'cep'n'g his brother Bill, the best poker-player on Red River. I have resolutions of respect be passed and for ailed to his brother Bill.' They were passed."

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN'S RECALL.

THE minute, or rather protest, of Sir Charles Trevelyan, Governor-General of Madras, against the new financial policy of the Indian Government has led to his recall. This minute—which has been praised for its honesty and ability by men of all parties, and even by members of the Government, has left no choice in the matter, since it would never do to have one Governor in mutiny against another—has been published. It extends to great length, and we can, therefore, find space only for its more important passages.

The present project, he says, with its new income tax, license tax, and tobacco tax, is advantageous to the European mercantile community, and therefore popular among "the ruling class, which represents what we call public opinion;" but, with regard to the entire native population, it is "a leap in the dark."

As to the principles of the question, Sir C. Trevelyan says:—"We are all agreed that the finance of British India must for the future be placed upon a solid foundation. There must be no more palliatives. A clear increasing surplus must be established of annual income over annual expenditure." With regard to the late increase of debt, he remarks that, although the capital of the Indian debt has augmented since 1856 from £59,441,052 to £97,851,807, and the annual interest from 2½ to nearly 4½ millions, yet that the whole amount of liability does not exceed three years' revenue of the country, the English national debt being at least twelve years. The debt, he says, is the price paid for the construction of "the wonderful fabric of the Anglo-Indian empire," and the only course of policy to adopt is to "accept it as it stands," and never dream of paying it off, especially by means of taxation, which "is an extremely expensive process, a great deal more being taken from individuals than goes to the State."

Passing on to details, the Governor of Madras adverts first to the alleged deficiency in the Indian revenue, which Mr. Wilson had stated to be 6½ millions. This he thinks untrue, or, at all events, much exaggerated:—"No detailed estimate of income and expenditure is given. Those who know, as I do by nineteen years' experience, the extreme particularity with which the probable income and expenditure of the forthcoming year are calculated in England and submitted to the criticism of the public, will be surprised at the scantiness of the information now furnished. Everything hinges upon this estimate."

Even if the deficiency really exists, Sir C. Trevelyan points to the large aggregate of cash balances in the hands of the Government, now amounting to £19,600,000, against £13,398,000 last year, as an available source of supply so far as present necessities are concerned.

Observing that "there are two modes of readjusting the national balance-sheet, diminution of expenditure and increase of income," Sir Charles argues at much length in favour of retrenchment as against additional taxation. "The cause of the present financial difficulty is the increase of the military expenditure, and the remedy is to be found in the removal of that cause—namely, in a corresponding diminution of military expenditure. The deficit of next year is estimated by Mr. Wilson at £6,500,000; but the increase of military expenditure in the current year, as compared with the year before the mutiny, is stated by him at £8,519,227, or the difference between £21,732,681 in 1859-60 and £13,213,454 in 1856-7."

Sir C. Trevelyan then enlarges upon the disastrous consequences which, in his opinion, will result from the imposition of the new taxes, and which, as he believes, will cause dissatisfaction, stop progress, and pauperise the country:—"All people are, of course, averse to taxes; but the native feeling in reference to the imposition of new taxes differs in kind from this, and is not so destitute of reason as may at first sight appear. The natives of this country have always lived under despotic governments; and, in the absence of any better means of placing a limit upon the exactions of their rulers, they have been accustomed to take their stand upon long-established practice, which they regard as we do our ancient hereditary privileges. Hence it has always been observed that, while they are extremely patient under established grievances, they are always disposed to meet new impositions by active or passive resistance. They would take the restoration of the transit and town duties as a matter of course; but the introduction into India of direct taxation is calculated to arouse all their latent feelings of opposition."

In this presidency we are in the midst of a series of well-considered reforms, which, carried to completion, will change the face of the south of India. The people are in excellent temper; the Government has their full confidence; and a very few years will suffice for the accomplishment of the object. A new survey and settlement are in progress, whereby the land-tax will be moderated, equalised, and fixed. The vast number of small landed estates, hitherto free from land-tax, spread over the face of the presidency, under the name of Inams, are being converted into freeholds, subject to the payment of a quit-rent, commutable, at the option of the holder, for a single payment at twenty years' purchase. Freeholds are likewise being created in favour of the holders of building land and of lands in the hill ranges, suitable for the cultivation of coffee and other products of European enterprise. The formation of the new police is going on in most of the districts of the presidency under circumstances of difficulty from which the introduction of the same institution into Ireland and England was not exempt. We hope, with the sanction of the home authorities, shortly to commence the amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts in a single high court, and to strengthen and improve the subordinate courts. Above all, we have just completed the first general revision that has ever been made of our native revenue establishments. This strikes at the root of the greatest evil with which the South of India has been afflicted—the redundant number and the ill-paid, irresponsible character of the native revenue officers. Now, if these three tax ordinances are passed, this full course of well-matured and successful improvement will be arrested in the midst. Even if the state of the popular mind permitted our going on with it, the time and strength of the Government and its officers would not suffice for both objects. The European officers of all grades are already overtasked, and they would be absorbed for an indefinite time to come by the efforts required for the creation and working of the new machinery for the new taxes. The pains which have been taken to protect the people by limiting the number and improving the position and character of the native officers would especially be rendered of no avail; and swarms of harpies would again be let loose upon the country, armed with powers far exceeding those of their predecessors. . . . If we use the strength which our present advantages give to force obnoxious taxes upon the people we shall place ourselves in a position towards them which will be totally incompatible with a simultaneous reduction of the native army. We cannot afford to have a discontented people and a discontented army upon our hands at the same time."

Sir C. Trevelyan concludes by contending, with reference to the position of his own presidency, that there is no deficiency, but a positive surplus, in the revenue of Madras, a calculation which he supports by several series of official tabulations, inferring that a district which pays its own charges ought not to be compelled to contribute towards the deficiencies of other parts of the country.

The Madras Council, as a body, are said to concur in the opinion expressed in this minute. Written "memoranda" to that effect have been published from three members, though not, it has been stated, by their own consent. Sir Patrick Grant, the commander-in-chief of the Presidency, briefly expresses his general adhesion. The hon. R. Malby and the hon. W. A. Morehead enter more at length into the question, and discuss some alternative projects of finance, but unite with Sir C. Trevelyan in condemning the scheme proposed by Mr. Wilson, and approved by the Government both at home and in Calcutta.

Sir Henry George Ward has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Trevelyan. Sir Henry is a son of the late Robert Palmer Ward, whose "Memoirs" were published some years since) was first employed in diplomacy under Mr. Carnarvon, and was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to acknowledge the Mexican Republic. He was then for many years in Parliament, always conspicuous on the Liberal side. He was Secretary to the Admiralty, in Lord John Russell's Government

from 1846 to 1849, in which latter year he was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. He held this office until 1855, when he was appointed Governor of Ceylon. In the Ionian Islands he had to suppress an insurrection provoked by sympathisers from Greece, and the severity with which he quelled a rebellion that seemed formidable at a time of successful revolt provoked much discussion in Parliament, though it was not officially condemned. In Ceylon, however, his administration has been most successful, and gives promise of an equally prosperous reign in the nearest presidency of the neighbouring continent.

MR BRIGHT AND THE PAPER DUTY.

A public meeting was held at St. Martin's Hall "to protest against the usurpation proposed by Lord Derby to the House of Lords, in the retention of the tax on paper, independent of the House of Commons and the Crown." Mr. Sergeant Parry was called to the chair. Among those on the platform were Mr. Bright, M.P.; Mr. Haddfield, M.P.; Mr. Lawson, M.P.; Mr. Ingram, M.P.; Mr. Leatham, M.P.; Mr. Coningham, M.P.; Mr. Crauford, M.P.; Mr. Padmore, M.P.; Mr. Pease, M.P.; Mr. Routledge (Eynsham-mills), Mr. R. C. Rawlins (Hope-mill), Mr. Duncan McLaren, &c.

Mr. Bright was the principal speaker. He said,

"Why should we now be discussing the abolition of a tax which twenty-five years ago was condemned by a Government commission—a tax condemned in 1835 by a resolution of the House of Commons, when Lord Derby was in power—a tax condemned by Somerset House, whose chief officials have declared that day by day it was becoming untenable, and could not be maintained—a tax condemned as unnecessary for the Crown, condemned by a united Cabinet through its mouthpiece the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and condemned by the House of Commons, which has passed a bill declaring it should cease—I believe—on the 15th of August next."

Mr. Bright reviewed the course of agitation in and out of Parliament on the subject of the paper duty, and then continued:—

"Whatever may be now or hereafter the state of your representation, the Constitution—and you must take it as you find it—says you shall not be taxed except by your representatives. All bills relating to taxation, however small, whether they refer to tolls or taxes, must begin in the House of Commons. Whether a bill relates to property or customs tax, it must first make its appearance in the House of Commons, and when the Crown, through its responsible advisers, asks for supplies for the year, the House of Commons considers the whole subject, and is supposed to agree and give such a sum as is necessary for the service of the Crown to be raised from the industry of the people. At the beginning of the Session you read the Queen's speech, and many of you learn less than they expect from its perusal. But you will at least learn this, that the Queen says 'The estimates which will be laid before them have been prepared'—although I fear that is not always true—with the greatest regard to economy." All this is said to the House of Commons, whose right and whose sole right it is to vote your money for the service of the Crown. You never yet heard of a Chancellor of the Exchequer sitting in the House of Lords; if he did sit there the Lords would not always rise in time for dinner. The House of Lords know nothing officially of what the Crown wants, or what estimates have been voted, until the bills go up to them, that the grants to the Crown may take the form of law. They know not what taxes are off or what on; but I must say this, that during my experience, which extends over some few years, I never knew them refuse to put on a tax which the Commons had put on, or, as in this case, the repeal of a tax which the Commons had decided should be taken off. Well, two bills were sent up to the House of Lords—the one for repealing the paper duties, and the other on the income tax, which was the substitute. The House of Lords had no objection to the income tax, and every one of you who has a hundred a year will find some of these days that it has some reference to your particular case; but then, with regard to the bill for repealing the paper duties, the Lords said, 'We will agree to put on the 10d. instead of the 9d. income tax, but we will not agree to take off the paper tax, although the substitute has been specially provided for.' This looks very like what some people call a "take-in"—a fraud upon the people, and very much like sharp practice on the House of Commons. I consider it a most unjust and insolent proposition, that when the House of Lords had passed a substitute for the tax it should refuse to repeal the tax itself. But suppose this thing should be done, and that the House of Lords should assume new functions. If this is to be so, and we vote one hundred or two hundred distinct votes, how do we know that the House of Lords will not reject every one of them? The House of Commons provided £70,000,000, and the Cabinet said that more was not necessary; but the House of Lords, who never saw the estimates, said, 'This is not enough by £1,200,000'—the exact amount of the paper duties. 'We will save the Crown, and add to the supplies of the House of Commons for the service of the State.'

Having alluded to the speech made by Lord Derby when Mr. Gladstone introduced the Succession Duties Act, in which the noble Earl said that the House of Commons was right in vindicating its technical privileges as well as guarding its bona fide control over the income of the country, the hon. member asked what would become of the bona fide control if the taxation of the country were to be handed over to the House of Peers, which had never shown any desire for economy? The hon. member proceeded—

You boast of your love of freedom; your newspapers fill their columns with what is doing in other parts of the world—how some men are overthrowing and others are building up noble fabrics of human liberty. But let me beseech of you—whatever you may observe of what is doing abroad, and however intense may be your interest—not to forget what is being done, and what it is your duty to do, at home. If liberty were extinguished in England, how would liberty have to mourn throughout the world! What would liberty be in England, if an irresponsible and hereditary House of Lords were permitted to rifle the pockets of a great and free nation? I agree with what has been already said, that the Constitution of this country—provided each branch has a due regard to the performance of its own functions—may afford to England a permanent freedom, and that we may be of all countries the longest free from turbulent and violent revolutions. What is it the House of Commons asks the House of Lords to do? To reject the bill for the repeal of church rates—to reject the bill for the repeal of the paper duties—to reject the bill for giving a very moderate extension of the franchise. I have said some severe things about the aristocracy, but I never laid upon them such labours as they are asked to perform at the bidding of a baffled minority in the House of Commons.

The hon. gentleman expressed his opinion that the threatened opposition to the bill in the House of Lords arose from an unreasoning and ignorant alarm of a cheap press, which threatened to permeate the lower classes, and, having paid a high tribute to Mr. Gladstone, said that this must be a Cabinet question, and if the Government sacrificed its dignity or the rights of the House of Commons to Lord Derby then it would be degraded, and the exalted office which the Chancellor of the Exchequer filled would be thrown down, and he would be no better than a mere clerk to both Houses of Parliament, while the Government itself would forfeit its position, and, if not regarded with feelings of odium and execration, would be the objects of such pity and contempt that they would never be able to return to office. "What," he asked, "would be the result of their overthrow? Derby in one House—Disraeli in another—men without principle. If you examine their political *Bradshaw* you will find that every line converges to one point, and that is Downing-street."

Having adverted to the general terror for the peace of Europe which would succeed Lord Derby's advent to office, Mr. Bright concluded by expressing a hope that wiser counsels would prevail to stem the noble Lord's rushings, while at the same time he warned the people of England to make this a great question, which their forefathers would have maintained, while they would be recruits and unworthy children if they forfeited it in their generation.

Mr. Bright resumed his seat amidst rounds of applause, and immediately left the room, accompanied by several of the leading gentlemen present.

Resolutions in support of the object of the meeting were afterwards adopted.

A meeting of the council of the Lancashire Reformers' Union was held on Tuesday afternoon, at Newall's-buildings, Manchester, to protest against the threatened rejection by the House of Lords of the Paper Duties Repeal Bill. There was a very numerous attendance, and Mr. George Wilson presided. On the same evening a public meeting was held in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, in connection with this subject. Mr. George Wilson presided.

MR. SMALLFIELD'S "IN EARNEST."

MR. F. SMALLFIELD, who contributed last year one of the best pictures in the National Institution of Fine Arts, is this year the painter of one of the most remarkable works in the Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. We have spoken of Mr. Smallfield's "In Earnest" in our notice of this exhibition, and those who have not seen the painting will be able to appreciate the expression of earnestness which he has put into the face of the little boy from the Engraving published by us in this day's Impression. If Mr. Smallfield possessed far less executive talent than really belongs to him he would still deserve high praise for systematically inventing his own subjects, instead of meanly having recourse to books and "illustrating" them, after the fashion of so many other artists. In taking a subject which has been conceived by a poet or a novelist, an artist to that extent lowers the dignity of his art. It has been adduced as a good reason why we should prefer original subjects in pictures to subjects from "Don Quixote," "The Vicar of Wakefield," Shakespeare's plays, and the few other works which seem to compose the libraries of artists, that the former "positively add to the creations which our imagination stores up, instead of merely amplifying them." To borrow an illustration from metaphysics, "A picture the subject of which is wholly invented by the painter is like a 'synthetical judgment,' because it gives us an idea which we did not possess before; a picture suggested by a literary composition is like an 'analytical judgment,' which merely analyses or develops the notion already present to the mind." Indeed, to put the case in another form, there is as much difference between an original picture and a picture of which the subject is taken from a book as there is between an original play and a play adapted from the French.

READING ALOUD AT NAPLES.

THE accompanying illustration of a scene in everyday life at Naples is from a cleverly-painted picture by M. Collin, a French artist of considerable talent. Both the care exhibited in the treatment of the subject, and the truthfulness with which the whole scene is rendered, give the work a title to praise. The centre of the picture is occupied by an improvisatore who is reading aloud to a party of lazzaroni and others, as they rest in all sorts of easy attitudes on "The Mole," looking over the blue Bay of Naples. From the expressions on the faces of the group, as well as from the presence of the women and the girl, who seem to have been attracted to the spot, the subject-matter of the volume from which he is reading would probably be more romantic than political—possibly one of those strange stories of chivalry in which the names of heathen deities and half the saints in the calendar are mixed together in so strange a fashion; or perhaps he may be reading some wild record of an event the scene of which was the neighbouring romantic island of Ischia.

This interested and breathlessly-listening party may be found congregated any evening, especially during Easter, at those street corners where a lamp burns in a niche over a figure of the Madonna; and there it is that the missionary preacher of the city—himself taken from the lazzaroni class—will go to appeal to them in their own peculiar language, and in the way best calculated to arrest their attention.



IN EARNEST.—(FROM THE PICTURE, BY F. SMALLFIELD, IN THE OLD WATER-COLOUR GALLERY.)

MR. J. C. HORSLEY.

LIKE all painters who have attained success, Mr. J. C. Horsley commenced his artistic studies at a very early age, and had scarcely completed his twentieth year when he exhibited his first picture. This was in the year 1837; the title of the work was "Rent-Day at Haddon Hall;" and it was not only much admired by the general public, but

number of cartoons for the decoration of the new Houses of Parliament. The works of the competing artists were exhibited in Westminster Hall, and a two hundred pound prize—one of the three prizes of the second rank—was awarded to Mr. Horsley for his "St. Augustine Preaching." During the next few years Mr. Horsley devoted all his attention to the production of historical pictures, in fresco and in oil,

received high praise from the best painters and historical critics of the day—among others from Wilkie, who speaks very favourably of it in a letter to a friend. Finally, it was purchased by Mr. Cartwright, a well-known amateur and collector; and has since been engraved. "Haddon Hall" was first seen at the British Institution, as was also "The Chessplayers," "The Rival Musicians," "Waiting for an Answer," and most of Mr. Horsley's very early works. The future Royal Academician did not exhibit at the Royal Academy until 1841, when he contributed his now celebrated "Pride of the Village." This work attracted the attention of Mr. Vernon, and was purchased by him for his gallery, which, as every one knows, was left to the nation, and which at present forms the most interesting of the numerous exhibitions contained in the hideous edifice known as the South Kensington Museum. May we here, as if in parenthesis, be allowed to express a hope that, in spite of a rumour to that effect, the architect of the South Kensington Museum, more familiarly known as "the Brompton Boilers," will not be allowed to interfere in any way with the National Gallery? That building is bad enough as it at present stands; but, if there is a man in Europe who can make it worse, it is that doubtless excellent military engineer but incompetent and tasteless architect, Captain Fowke. The admirable Vernon Gallery is housed in a nondescript sort of shed which it would be a disgrace to any builder claiming to possess the intellect of a beaver to have erected. A Siberian or a North American Indian has surely better notions of architecture than the officer who has thrown up at Brompton the offensive structure which is used both as a depository of works of art and as a recruiting-station for the Royal Engineers. By all means recruit the Royal Engineers, we say; but what appropriateness can there be in establishing the depot at a museum? Also, by all means let military officers build our art Galleries, if they happen to be capable architects; but such an architect as Captain Fowke ought not to be intrusted with the building of a sentry-box. If Captain Fowke and his engineers wish to render a real service to the country, which by their architectural enormities they have disgraced, they will mine, burn, blow up, or by some other means destroy those boilers, the like of which the world has never seen. Offer a prize of a million and we defy the builders of the whole world to produce anything more monstrous in architecture than the South Kensington Museum.

But to return to Mr. Horsley. This artist, then, continued to contribute to the Royal Academy and to the British Institution those semi-sentimental pictures of everyday life in which he excels, and exhibited, in 1840, "The Contrast Youth and Age;" in 1841, "Leaving the Ball" (in which, on one side, a party of gaudily-dressed dancers issuing from a place of entertainment, on the other houseless vagrants, are seen), and "The Pedlar;" in 1842, "Winning Gloves;" and in 1843, "The Father's Grave;" after which he appears for a time to have quitted the subjects with which his reputation was specially connected. It will be remembered that in the year 1843 our painters were invited to compete for the execution of a certain



READING ALOUD ON THE MOLE AT NAPLES.

for the new palaces. In 1844 his two frescoes were so highly approved as to gain for him the honour of being chosen as one of the six painters intrusted with the execution of others on prescribed subjects. In 1845 he exhibited his design for "Religion," which was much admired, and which was afterwards painted by him in fresco, and on a larger scale, in the House of Lords. In 1847 he received a premium of the third class for his "Henry V., believing the King dead, assumes the Crown," a picture of large dimensions and of considerable artistic significance. One of Mr. Horsley's best frescoes, representing "Satan surprised at the ear of Eve," is in the Poet's Hall in the New Palace, of which the decoration was intrusted to Messrs. Herbert, Cope, Tenniel, Armitage, Watts, and the painter whose career we have been sketching.

Having terminated his patriotic labours at Westminster, Mr. Horsley went back to the quiet and sentimental domestic style—like that well-known military and agricultural Roman who, after saving his country, returned to cultivate his cabbage-garden. In 1849 he exhibited "Malvolio in the Sun, Practising to his own Shadow;" in 1850, "Hospitality;" in 1852, "The Madrigal—Keep your Time;" in 1854, "The Pet of the Common." Nor must we forget his charming "L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso," painted in 1851 for Prince Albert.

Mr. Horsley contributes to this year's Academy Exhibition "The Duenna's Return," "Showing a Preference," and "Sunny Moments." The last picture, of which we publish an engraving, is an excellent specimen of the artist's style, and is interesting both as a study of scenery and as a figure-subject. The youthful Claude Melnotte, with the birch-broom in his hand, is not, perhaps, the most attractive of lovers; but his innamorata is a remarkably agreeable young lady, and becomingly absorbed in her not very arduous but particularly pleasing occupation—that of listening to the protestations of a devoted admirer.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE usual contradictory opinions have been expressed respecting this year's Academy Exhibition. Some think it the best that has been seen for many years; others find scarcely anything to admire in it. A third party, adopting the safest course of all, go "in medio," and say it contains a fair show of works of average ability. It appears to us that it is not an ordinary Exhibition, and yet not the best, and certainly not the worst, of the Exhibitions of the last ten or a dozen years. In the absence of great works such as no one looks for, it is remarkable for an unusually large number of really clever pictures of general interest. There is a diminution in the number of pictures exhibited; not, we believe, that fewer than usual were sent in, but because the committee have been more careful than usual in their selection, and have rigorously rejected such unmeritorious works as at former exhibitions would have been received. We hear, too, that in some instances paintings have been refused on the simple ground that there was no room for them; the sensible but severe principle having been at length laid down that the walls of the gallery must not be overcrowded, and that a picture had better not be hung at all than hung somewhere nearly out of sight, where it might, nevertheless, have an injurious effect on the pictures next to it. This alteration in the mode of hanging has certainly improved the general appearance of the collection, and we need scarcely say what an advantage it is to have got rid of such mere daubs as were considered admissible under the old system.

Most of the Academicians are represented, and, on the whole, in a very creditable manner; the outsiders, on the other hand, making no figure at all. Finally, the exhibitors lay themselves open less than ever to the charge of self-repetition,—a charge so often preferred against our artists, and but too often with justice. Sir Edwin Landseer, in his "Inundation in the Highlands," has at least painted a picture which differs in many respects from all he had ever painted before. Mr. Millais paints in every style, and is never at a loss for a subject. He is one of our few painters of figure-subjects who can say that, as far as he is concerned, the "Vicar," and "Tristram Shandy," and "Gil Blas," and "Don Quixote" might never have been written. What Mr. Millais has to say he says himself out of his own heart, without laying himself under the slightest obligation to a novelist; nevertheless, for the present exhibition, this able inventor has not found a very new subject, though in showing us the parting of the Black Brunswicker from his bride immediately before the Battle of Waterloo he represents new personages, and there is, of course, novelty in his general treatment of the scene, in spite of its fundamental resemblance to that of the Huguenot lover taking leave of his Catholic mistress. Above all, there is novelty, and something far better than that, in Mr. Millais's abandonment—for ever, we trust—of Pre-Raphaelite affectation. He has played the "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood" a cruel trick, but it was one they deserved. They could all imitate Mr. Millais's and Mr. Hunt's faults. If they want to imitate those

painters now they must give up the exaggeration of details and the distortion of the human figure, and show that they know how to depict human emotion. Another trick—perhaps of a less ingenuous but certainly of a very efficacious kind—has been practised upon the same fraternity by the committee of the Academy, who appear to have rejected a large number of their pictures. A little despotism in matters of taste is sometimes very desirable in our annual collections of pictures. The works accepted are known to be far more numerous than those that are refused; whereas in magazines and reviews—which are collections of articles—it often happens that for one contribution that is taken a hundred are declined. In literature, however, it is considered essential that a writer should conform to the laws of syntax, whereas in historical art it does not seem to be thought necessary that he should know how to draw. A friend of ours, who combines the practice of medicine as a profession with that of photography as an amusement, showed us the other day some photographs of what appeared to us to be Pre-Raphaelite "studies." We asked him how it was that he had become a convert to the principles of that perverse sect, when he explained to us that there was nothing connected in any way—before or after, for or against—with Raphael in the photographs he had just

pictures, and by direct observation or by exact and assiduous study at home—we know not which—has succeeded in painting scenes which are accepted as thoroughly Oriental. Mr. Hook, now an Associate elect, has contributed several pictures in his very best style, which are accordingly, to be ranked among the finest in the exhibition; Mr. Herbert has sent a religious work, which is, perhaps, the only one of the kind worth mentioning; and Mr. Holman Hunt has contributed a portrait which is very strong, very characteristic, and very forcibly painted; but, on the whole, far more "effective" (that is to say, productive of an impression) than pleasing.

There are fewer portraits than usual by a great many at this Exhibition, but there are a good many, nevertheless, that could be dispensed with. We can understand an artist of talent painting an alderman in his robes or a lieutenant in his uniform, if the Alderman or the Lieutenant pay liberally for the picture, but we cannot understand why such pictures should be exhibited. We have said, however, that the present year's exhibition contains far less than the average proportion of portraits, and we are happy to add that the number of miniatures is also unusually small. Next week we propose to discuss in detail the merits of the chief pictures contained in this year's exhibition of the Royal Academy. In the meanwhile we may safely say that a more generally interesting collection of paintings has not been seen for many years.

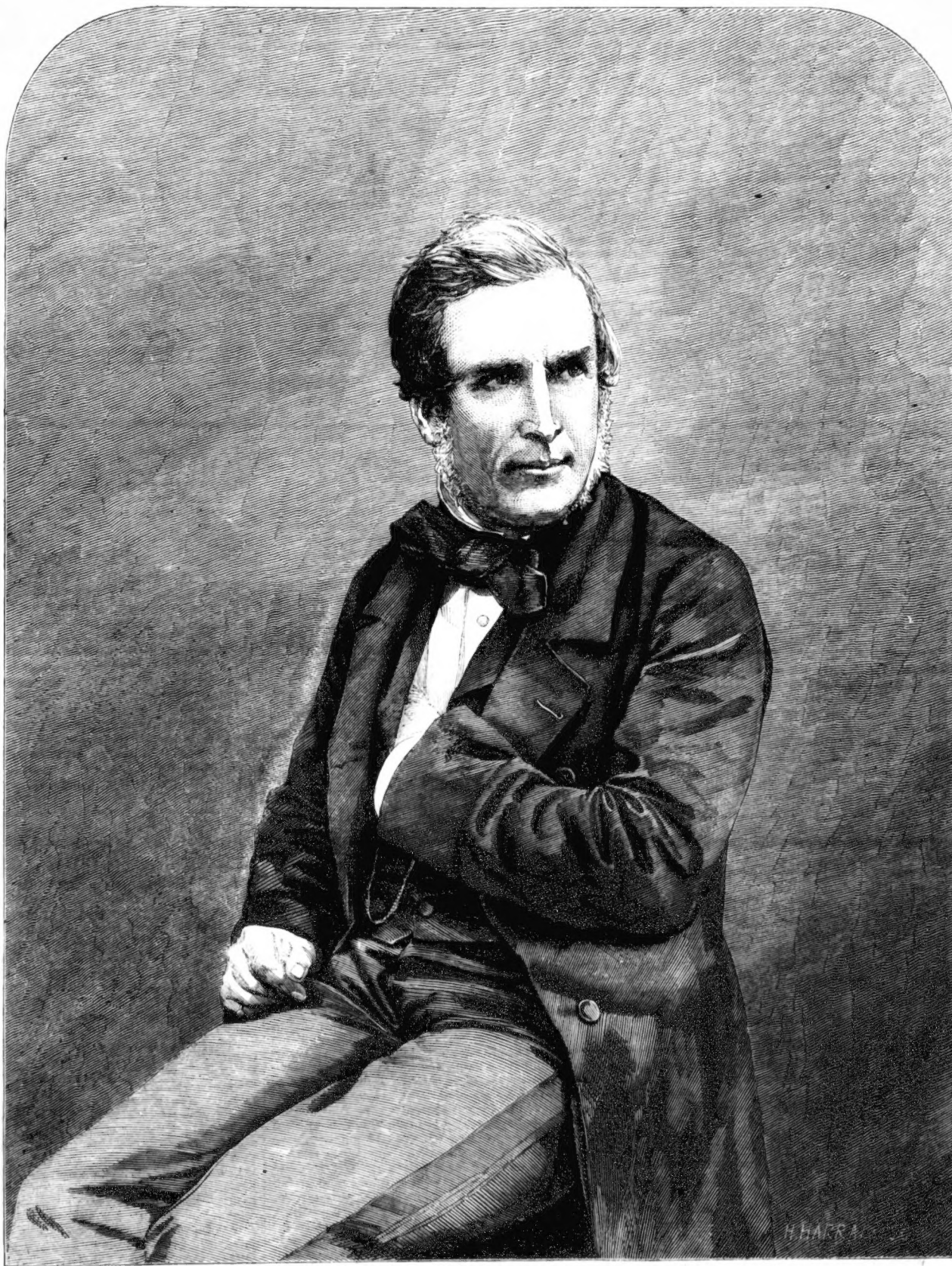
THE OLD WATER COLOUR SOCIETY.

AMONG the principal contributors to this Exhibition we must mention in the first place Mr. W. Hunt, who has sent some dozen of the most exquisite paintings ever produced. As a rule nothing is so uninteresting as a fruit-picture, but Mr. Hunt's fruit-pictures in the Old Water-colour Gallery are full of interest from their marvelously perfect execution, while they at the same time possess all the beauty which belongs naturally to the most beautiful fruit. Add to this the effects of colour produced by the artist's juxtaposition of winy-looking, purple grapes, covered with the richest and most delicate bloom, which is the more perceptible from being here and there rubbed off, by the side of pale, semi-transparent, amber-coloured grapes which are to the deep red what blondes are to brunes; or of apples of hard, bright green by the side of others of the ruddiest and goldenest hues; and the charm which pervades this artist's "Plums and Mulberries," "Grapes, Peach, and Plum," "Apples and Grapes," "A Branch of Apples," &c., may be easily imagined. Quite as masterly as these fruit-pieces, though less charming from the very nature of the subjects, are Mr. Hunt's studies of mushrooms ("Mushrooms—Study of Rose-grey") and of pilchards ("Study of Gold"), both of which belong to the series painted for Mr. Ruskin to be presented to schools of art. Mr. Hunt also contributes a "Study of Heads," which is very admirable, and which is much remarked, because both the heads belong to one and the same person, who is no other than the painter himself. We see in the one head Mr. Hunt as he is at present—a shrewd, observant-looking old man; in the other we behold him as he was some twenty or thirty years ago, when he was more vigorous in some respects, but not as an artist, than he is now.

Mr. Carl Haag has brought back with him from the East a representation of "The Cave Beneath a Holy Rock Mosque of Omar, Jerusalem," and, as the catalogue informs us, was "painted on the spot by the command of her Majesty." The other shows us "The Jews Walling at the Temple Wall," and was executed under the same circumstances for the same august personage.

Mr. E. Duncan's sea pictures, as usual, find plenty of admirers, more especially his "Last Man from the Wreck," a brilliant and powerful painting, in which a sailor is seen escaping by a rope from a sinking vessel. "The Incheape Bell" introduces us to the subject of Southey's celebrated ballad of the same name.

Mr. F. Smallfield's "In Earnest" is an excellent specimen of that artist's best manner. A boy in his shirt by the side of his bed is, with unmistakable earnestness, practising the violin, as Piccini, in the stillness of night, and without the knowledge or sanction of his parents, practised the harpsichord. Indeed, this is a story which occurs in the lives of so many musicians and composers that we cannot but wonder at the suggestive scene, so well rendered by Mr. Smallfield, never having occurred to an artist before. The serious purpose of the boy and his thorough absorption in the study of his art are admirably expressed, and the figure of the half-naked young virtuoso is remarkably well drawn. Another charming painting by this artist is called "The



J. C. HORSLEY, A.R.A.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY THE LATE MR. HOWLETT.)

produced, but that they had been taken for the purposes of surgical study from patients at an institution for treatment of spinal deformities. To finish with this painful subject, we must congratulate ourselves and the public generally on the absence of figures with curved backs, crooked shoulders, and disjointed hips from the Royal Academy Exhibition of the present year.

Mr. Frith, abandoning scenes of picturesque English life of the present day, such as "The Derby" and the "Ramsgate Sands," has taken the subject of his only work exhibited this year from an incident in the adventures of Claude Duval. Mr. Elmore has painted the celebrated scene in which Marie Antoinette appeals to the French crowd and inquires of a young girl, less infatuated than her associates, whether she, the Queen, has in any way injured that France to which, as far as her moderate influence went, she was in many respects a benefactress. Mr. Philip, in addition to his diploma-picture, of which the subject is Spanish, has sent a most artistic representation of the marriage of the Princess Royal, full of excellent grouping and of most effective blendings and contrasts of colours. Mr. Ansdell is only new in this respect, that he has gone back to his old style, and has painted an unhappy shepherd frozen in the Highland snow, his distracted wife and his faithful and despondent dogs bewailing his loss. Mr. Goodall has this year betaken himself to the East for his

Piper," and represents a juvenile musician of a more amateurish kind. "Au revoir" is the title of a picture in which a young lady of somewhat free and easy demeanour is seen buttoning her glove and taking her departure—not, we imagine, from the presence of another young lady. She is not particularly good-looking, which explains, perhaps, why no one accompanies her to the door. The "Return of Spring," in a nicely-painted picture bearing that name, is indicated by a bunch of flowers which a young girl has just brought to a sick friend.

Mr. Jenkins' "Donne moi" exhibits a child requesting a bite of an apple. It is as pleasing as most works by the same hand, and possesses some of the same defects of mannerism.

Mr. F. Taylor's best picture is called "Changing the Pasture." A pretty, simple, country girl, whose inappropriate elegance may, perhaps, be pardoned for the sake of the quality itself, is opening a gate to allow a flock to pass from one field to another.

Mr. John Gilbert has sent two Shakspearean scenes—"Falstaff's Disgrace of his Ragged Soldiers" and "Pistol brings Falstaff Tidings from the Court." Of these the first is the best; but neither can be considered good. It is very easy to group a number of Shakspearean characters together in their conventional costumes and with the physiognomies and attitudes of the stage; but to paint a picture which shall have something of the Shakspearean humour is a very different matter. In "The King's Trumpets and Kettle-drums" Mr. Gilbert is infinitely more successful. Here grouping, drawing, and colouring are most effective, and the whole composition is full of spirit. Mr. Gilbert treats cavaliers cavalierly, and when he paints the exterior man so skillfully we do not see why he should trouble himself about expressing human feeling, whether humorous or pathetic, at all.

Of Mr. Newton's wonderful highland scenes we spoke in our last Number in connection with one that we engraved. He has a deep feeling for all that is grand and majestic in nature, and has a genius which, in some respects, is quite Ossianic. Lofty mountains, the broad ocean, moonlight on the sea, deserts of snow, wildernesses of rocks, cliffs, and barren shores, are the materials out of which he creates his magnificent pictures. The visitor to the gallery of the Old Water-colour Society must not fail to devote some minutes' attention to this painter's "Twilight, Argyllshire," his "Moonlight on the Coast of Skye," his scene of solitude in Inverness-shire, and, above all, to his "Mountain Gloom, Pass of Glencoe."

One of the most remarkable works in the present exhibition, for rich, warm colour, fading away into the most delicate aerial tints, is Mr. Palmer's "Ballad," of which the ballad itself is the least important part. The painting might as well be called "Sunset in Autumn," though it is true that in the foreground a girl is seen, whom we must suppose to be reciting a ballad to her companions. Mr. Palmer has also sent a lovely moonlight scene by the seaside, entitled "Mountain Pastures," and another sunset, "The Abbey," in which a full blaze of light is pouring into the windows of the ruined edifice, at the foot of which runs a stream illuminated and shining like a burnished mirror in the sun.

Mr. Davidson, whose works have long formed one of the great attractions of this gallery, is represented at the present exhibition by several very beautiful landscapes, coast scenes, river scenes, and scenes from rural life. Of the last class "Cutting the Haystack" is the best specimen. "A Cornfield" is another good example of Mr. Davidson's style. "On the Esk, near Whitby," and "At Whitby," a spacious sea view, are charming pictures. "The Thundercloud," by the same artist, is, again, a coast scene, but is particularly remarkable for the admirable manner in which the clouds are painted.

Mr. Naish, in addition to some purely architectural paintings, sends a very dramatic picture, entitled "Commonwealth Troops in Possession of the Norfolk Chapel, Arundel Church, Sussex," in which sad havoc is being committed by the Puritan soldiers, while in one corner of the edifice a preacher is earnestly engaged in expounding a text.

Mr. Birket Foster's landscapes are marvels of freshness, grace, delicacy, and finish—witness, in particular, his "Feeding the Ducks" and his "View on Holmwood Common." We fancy Mr. Birket Foster shows us nature remodelled and embellished; but his nature is, after all, a great deal more natural than that of a great many poets (beginning with Thompson) who enjoy the reputation of having described rural scenes to perfection. No one can deny that there is nature in the parks and gardens at Richmond that come down to the water's edge, and of which the grass is green enough to gladden the heart even of Mr. Edmund Warren, and in which every tree and shrub are models of elegance, and in which every animal who makes his appearance, be he dog, duck, or deer, is an animal of some polish and refinement. Mr. Birket Foster's landscapes are comparatively true, and positively beautiful—on rather they are the sublime of the pretty. When M. Boucher, the painter of milk-white pet lambs and of bouidier shepherdesses, went one day into the country to have a look at "nature," of which he had no very high opinion, he afterwards came back to Paris and wrote to a friend that he found nature "ugly and repulsive" and "qu'elle avait besoin d'être arrangée." Mr. Birket Foster does not desire to be compared to such a mean artist as Boucher, but he also seems to believe, to some extent, that nature has need to be "arranged."

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

SIGNOR ALARY'S version of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" is still in favour at the Royal Italian Opera, though it is condemned with one accord by all musicians and amateurs of taste. The only excuse for retaining this mangled edition of the greatest of operatic masterpieces is that it affords Signor Mario an opportunity of performing the part of the hero, which, however, he by no means represents to perfection. In the love-making scenes he is tender and seductive enough, as might have been expected from the accomplished impersonator of Almaviva, and of the Duke in "Rigoletto;" but his embodiment lacks power, and gives us no fair notion of the worldly hero imagined by Tirso de Molina, and perfected as an artistic creation by Molière, who cheats his tailor, spurns his father, adores, and, if need be, is ready to marry the entire fair sex ("L'épouseur du genre humaine," he is called by his valet), and finally defies not only men but even spirits. Not only is the music of Don Giovanni altered to suit the capabilities of Signor Mario, but that of Leporello is also transposed for the convenience of Signor Ronconi. Of course, too, all the concerted pieces have been interfered with, and in the ensemble of the duet between Don Giovanni and Zerlina, the passages written for the former are given to the latter, and vice versa.

At Her Majesty's Theatre Madame Borghi-Mamo has been singing the part of Rosina in the "Barber of Seville" very beautifully. We regret to hear that this lady is soon to leave us. She will be replaced, however, in contralto parts by the first contralto of the day, Mdlle. Albani, who is to make her first appearance as Arsace in "Semiramide." This, it will be remembered, is the character in which Mdlle. Albani gained her first triumph in England.

Mr. Macfarren's cantata of "Christmas" was produced with much success at the last concert of the Musical Society, the principal parts being taken by Mdlle. Lemmens-Sherrington and Mr. Santley. That same evening the Lyceum opened for a French operatic campaign, under the direction of M. Laurent, the inventor of casinos and many years since the manager of Her Majesty's Theatre. The "star" of M. Laurent's company is Mdlle. Fauré, the clever and brilliant vocalist who sang last season at St. James's Theatre in the unfortunate and ill-conditioned troop of M. Remusat. The operas already produced are "Le Part du Diable" and "Le Châlet," in the former of which Mdlle. Fauré sustains the part of Carlo Brocchi with much spirit. "La Domino Noire" is also announced, with Mdlle. Fauré and M. Achard in the principal characters.

A MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENT.—The Turkish newspaper published at Constantinople contains the following advertisement:—"A young girl, Delish by name, of the (Gircassian) tribe of the Nogais, seventeen years old, very handsome, of good family, and having received an excellent education,—her brother bearing the title of Bey, makes the offer to marry some young man, provided he succeeds in pleasing her. Particulars may be heard of Haliz Pacha, President of the Commission intrusted with the control of the Emigration from Circassia."

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

MESSRS. SAYERS and HEENAN appear now to have entered on a paper war. On Monday Heenan wrote to the *Times*, complaining that, not being able to meet Sayers to arrange the difficulty between them, he is "at sea." But he is easily to be satisfied:—

I am willing, first of all, to accept of the proposition made by a writer in *Bell's Life* that Sayers and I should have a "belt apiece," to be gotten up by public subscription, provided that the true champion's belt remain in the hands of the editor of *Bell's Life*, to be fought for again, the best man to take it. If that be not agreed to, I will accept the proposition put forth in *Punch*—viz., to divide the belt—I to take one half, and Sayers to keep the other half. I will then head a subscription to provide a new half to him, and in this way I think good feeling may be preserved on both sides.

If neither of these propositions (proceeding, as they do, from English sources) are allowed me, then I shall claim that Sayers meet me on neutral ground, where our late battle may be properly resumed. Though I am not yet quite ready to become a member of the Peace Society, I will cheerfully vary my propositions somewhat to suit him. As the belt may be said to be equally owned by both of us, I will agree to run him a footrace from one hundred yards to five miles for the stakes and belt, or I will wrestle with him for the belt, or I will row him for the belt, I will swim a mile with him for the belt, or I will take hold of hands and jump from a housetop with him for the belt. If all these offers will not do, I will agree in two months to be ready to fight the four best men that can be produced in England, beginning with Sayers, at intervals at thirty days apart, for the belt. I was told, if I won it, I could have it. I would rather fight for it than anything else; but I am willing, under the present state of public feeling, to accept of half of it. If that be denied me, and through the exceptional action of the British authorities I be denied the privilege of another meeting, I shall have no alternative but to go home, refusing all English testimonials and subscriptions, and shall hereafter feel at liberty—nay, justified by all the equities of the late transaction—to sign myself "The Champion of the World."

This letter nettles Sayers. He replies:—

The ridiculous suggestion, put forward by Mr. Heenan, of mutilating the belt, I laugh to scorn. The belt, Sir, I have fought hard to obtain,—striving for that prize I have within the last three years defeated some of the best men of my country,—and, without intending to cast the slightest slur on my gallant opponent, I say that no American citizen, nor foreigner from any other land, however flowery and sunny, shall bear it, or the buckle of it, from Old England while my arm and heart are capable of defending it. I am as ready as Mr. Heenan to fight again, and repudiate with indignation the insinuation that I am not. In a very short time the champion's belt will be mine by indefeasible right; and even if Mr. Heenan had defeated me it would not be his. He would have to do as I have done—meet every aspirant to the honour of wearing it for three years before he would become the lawful possessor of the trophy. What, then, becomes of the assertion made in Mr. Heenan's letter, that the belt is equally owned by both of us? There is no such equality; but I will do him the justice he appears desirous of denying me, by admitting his equality in valour. To run, swim, or wrestle for the belt of the prize-ring is a challenge so eminently absurd that one can hardly imagine it emanates from a sane man, and the evidence of aberration of mind is greatly strengthened by the proposal to jump off a housetop. The same proposition was once made by a lunatic, who met his medical attendant alone on the roof of the asylum. "Let us," said the mad patient, seizing the doctor with a firm grasp, "jump down;" but the medical man, with great presence of mind, replied, "Nay, anybody could jump down; let us go into the street and jump up." Like Teddy the Tiler, I know something of the roofs of houses, and their foundations also; and while I unquestionably admit that Heenan is a "brick," I hope always to be able to say with truth, as I do now, that I am a bricklayer. The offer to fight four men, at intervals of thirty days, savours of bounce, and is unworthy of John Heenan. He should remember that it might take him the first month to vanquish

TOM SAYERS.

The New York papers teem with accounts of the fight. The *New York Herald* calls it "The Settled overthrow of the British Lion," and goes on to say:—"It must be distressing to the solid islanders that the British Lion has been whipped. Worse than all, he has tried to sneak out of it in the most ignominious manner. The Britons, whose love of fair play is universal, stopped the fight in order to save their money. The American Eagle has a right to scream like half-a-dozen locomotives. The poor old Lion, the bully who has been roaming up and down the earth for so many years, roaring at everybody, may go away in some secluded corner and suck his bruised paws, while all Continental Europe laughs at him, and is glad that the United States has done it."

The editor of *Bell's Life* announced last week that more than £5000 had been subscribed for Sayers.

THE FRAUDS ON THE UNION BANK.

WILLIAM GEORGE PULLINGER, the late cashier of the Union Bank, was placed at the bar of the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday to receive judgment.

Mr. Scrimgeour, the manager of the bank, said, in answer to questions put by the learned Judge, Baron Channell.—The prisoner has been for five years in the employ of the Union Bank as chief cashier, but he has been altogether in the service of the bank for twenty-one years. His salary originally, I believe, was about £300 or £400 a year, but when he was appointed cashier his salary was raised to £500, and about four months before these transactions were discovered it was again raised to £600 a year. The entire sum that has been misappropriated is £263,000. The first defalcation took place about the month of January, 1855.

The prisoner was then asked whether he wished to put any questions to Mr. Scrimgeour, or to address any observations to the Court?

The prisoner said he did not wish to put any question to Mr. Scrimgeour, but he desired to say a few words before his Lordship passed sentence.

Mr. Baron Channell told the prisoner he was at liberty to do so.

The prisoner then addressed the Court as follows:—"I wish to make a statement to the Court to inform them what my conduct has been since the discovery of these frauds. The moment the directors mentioned the suspicion that was entertained, I at once confessed that I was culpable, and gave them every information as to the extent of the frauds, and gave all the assistance in my power to realise securities for the benefit of the bank. Myself and my wife have also assigned everything we possessed in the world with the same object, and in order that as much restitution as possible might be made. If it had not been for the bad faith of a broker who failed last year I should have restored a much larger amount. From the first it has been my determination to plead 'Guilty,' and, although my friends have endeavoured to dissuade me from doing so, I persisted in that determination. It has gone forth to the world that I had made up a purse for my wife, but it is only due to her to say that, from the first, she has always urged me to make full restitution, and expressed her readiness to give up everything and retire to another land upon a small pittance allowed her by her own friends, and there hide her grief. (The prisoner was here a good deal affected.) If what I have just stated should be considered by your Lordship to afford any ground for mitigating the horrors of my imprisonment I shall be deeply grateful; but if your Lordship, like the bank, should feel that you can show me no mercy, I shall still bow cheerfully to your decision."

Baron Channell then addressed the prisoner in the following terms:—"William George Pullinger, you have pleaded guilty to two indictments, one of which charges you with stealing £350, and the other with stealing £3000, the moneys of your employers—the Union Bank. It appears that you had been in the employ of the bank for many years, and that for the last five years you had been appointed to a situation of great trust and confidence, and that you were remunerated by a large salary. The Court only had the power of dealing with the precise charges before it, but it was my duty to inquire into all the circumstances surrounding the offence, in order that I might be in a position to award an adequate punishment; and the result of the inquiries I felt it my duty to make appears to be that, during the five years you have acted as cashier to this bank, the total amount of your defalcations appears to be the enormous sum of £263,000. It is impossible, therefore, for the Court not to see that your guilt is not limited to the two charges to which you have pleaded 'Guilty,' but that from week to week, from month to month—nay, even from day to day—you have been persisting in a course of dishonesty to your employers, you being at the time in the receipt of a large salary from them. The case before me, therefore, is one involving a long career of guilt. The utmost punishment to which you

are liable for one offence of this description is that of fourteen years' penal servitude; but it is open to the Court in its discretion, when there are two indictments, to pass an additional sentence upon the second one; and, after an anxious consideration of the depositions and all the facts of the case, the Court feels itself compelled to adopt that course. The sentence, therefore, which I feel bound to pass upon you will be that you be kept in penal servitude for the space of fourteen years upon the first indictment, and that you undergo a further period of six years' penal servitude upon the second—in all twenty years. I have listened to the observations you have made to the Court, but I find nothing in them that ought to influence me; but if there is any matter that admits of verification, and which you consider entitles you to ask for any remission of your sentence, you must apply to the Secretary of State for that purpose.

The prisoner, who appeared quite overwhelmed at the sentence, was then removed.

PULLINGER AND THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—The committee of the Stock Exchange have been engaged in the most rigid and severe examinations into the transactions of members of that establishment with Pullinger. From the investigations, so far as they have gone, it now turns out that Pullinger's Stock Exchange speculations were for years notorious; that at times he made considerable profits, receiving on one setting day as much as £7000; that he owed the firm which failed at the time of its failure as much, it is said, as £200,000, which he did not meet, although shortly before he placed £10,000 to their credit; and that he took up and received large amounts of stock, and that the amount of losses which he paid to members of the Stock Exchange reached somewhere about £50,000. He had, however, it is ascertained, large transactions with a person who was not a member of the Stock Exchange, and those transactions resulted, it is believed, in a loss to a similar amount. If this be correct, about £100,000 of the money abstracted from the Union Bank is accounted for. It is clearly established by the committee that Pullinger was largely engaged in gambling on the turf. It is to be presumed that the committee will make public a full report on the subject.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES BARRY.—It is with sincere regret that we have to announce the death of this eminent architect, which took place suddenly, a little before midnight on Saturday, at his residence near Clapham common. Up to within two or three hours of his decease Sir Charles continued in the enjoyment of as sound health as often falls to the lot of men who are approaching their seventieth year. On Friday he was at the New Palace, Westminster, transacting business as usual; and on Saturday, so little did any change betoken his approaching dissolution, that he appeared even better than usual, and passed the greater part of the day at the Crystal Palace. Between eight and nine in the evening, however, he was seized with a fit of what appeared to be paralysis, the worst symptoms of which progressed with such fatal rapidity that in little more than two hours Sir Charles had ceased to exist. Sir Charles was born in Westminster in 1795, and was a Royal Academician and a Fellow of the chief architectural institutions in England and Europe. He will be buried in Westminster Abbey on Wednesday, at one o'clock.

THE DISTURBANCES IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—A scene of a somewhat singular character took place at St. George's on Sunday last. By seven o'clock the church was crowded, and several persons who could not find a seat elsewhere sought one within the railings at the altar, in the seats usually occupied by the chorists, leaving, as a matter of course, the two chairs which the clergymen are in the habit of using unoccupied. The effect of this movement seemed to have a telling effect upon the chorists, who had assembled in the vestry. They sent with dispatch to the churchwardens, who told them that the parties who occupied these seats had told them that they had done so in consequence of not finding any other, but that the chorists could have the churchwardens' and organ seats in lieu of them. This offer was refused, and about half-past seven the churchwardens announced that there would be no service that evening. The vast assembly dispersed in an orderly manner.

THE IRISH EXODUS.—The official returns of the emigration from the Mersey, both as regards ships sailing "under the Act" and "short ships," have been completed, and present extraordinary results, especially as regards the great exodus of the Irish population. The returns show that during the past month 197 cabin and 9795 steerage passengers (9992 souls) sailed in ships "under the Act" to the United States, of whom 8037 belonged to Ireland, 1408 to England, and 165 to Scotland, while 187 were inhabitants of other countries. In the previous month 80 cabin and 659 steerage passengers sailed from the Mersey to New York. The Australian emigration is limited to two ships "under the Act," with 31 cabin and 816 steerage passengers (748 adults)—233 English, 79 Scotch, 388 Irish, and 66 of other countries. "Short ships" conveyed two cabin and 45 steerage passengers. To South America four ships "not under the Act" have carried 19 cabin and seven steerage passengers.

LAW AND CRIME.

It is neither our desire nor our intention to enter into the sad details of the trial for perjury of the juvenile prosecutrix of the Rev. Mr. Hatch, but it is useless to pretend not to be aware that for some days past this trial has aroused the public interest to no ordinary degree. A clergyman of the Church of England has been condemned to a severe and ignominious punishment upon a charge so manifestly improbable that his counsel thought it advisable simply to rely upon the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, and upon an address to the jury. Witnesses called to prove a negative would have been at a great disadvantage as to the weight of their evidence, and would, moreover, have given the prosecution the right of reply. The course adopted by the prisoner's counsel proved unsuccessful, and the Rev. Mr. Hatch was sentenced to four years' penal servitude. It appears to be generally understood that the subsequent prosecution of one of his accusers has been instituted as the most satisfactory substitute for a criminal appeal, and as the only method by which the reverend prisoner could hope to substantiate his claim for a remission of sentence. It is therefore with this charge of perjury, and not with the original allegation against Mr. Hatch, that we have now to deal. Two children, apparently untutored, have imposed upon a British jury one of the most monstrous tales which it is possible to imagine ordinary human credulity to be able to accept. Their statement has withstood the searching cross-examination of Sergeant Ballantyne, and the cautious attention of a learned and astute Judge. A second time, their evidence has been put to the test, and although this time failing, the failure has been so nearly within the prospect of success, that the public interest has been absorbed upon the issue, and that issue has been hailed rather as a triumph than as an inevitable conclusion. A child aged twelve, the elder of the two who, by the same story, obtained the sentence against Mr. Hatch, has been convicted of perjury in respect to that story. This is a grave matter; indeed, one of the most serious that can possibly arise in a well-regulated State with the best known human precautions against the confounding of the innocent with the guilty. For if a child, with no motive beyond that of leaving an irksome school, can concoct a tale with such effect as here shown, what may not be effected by adult educated cunning, directed by malice or revenge? This question appears to arise obviously upon the facts, but in truth the chances of an adult perjurer, however artful, are much less than those conferred by the apparent simplicity of childhood, and the sympathy which it awakens. The case of Mr. Hatch stands, unhappily, by no means alone in its revelations of the persistent mendacity of the young. We remember hearing a wise magistrate, Mr. Paynter, upon a case somewhat similar, declare that cases were of common occurrence in which young persons deposed to certain facts, with a minuteness of detail, and a coherence of circumstances which baffled the discrimination of the most expert counsel; and yet, by some accident, were proved to be false from beginning to end. He did not attribute this to a wilful desire to tell untruths, but to a certain state of the mind in which the imagination becomes disordered, and finally so confounded with actual memory, as to lead the witness to believe in the truth of the false testimony uttered. The worthy magistrate spoke from experience continually confirmed. The matter is one bearing upon psychology; but the fact that such mental disorder exists, and is occasionally displayed with most fearful and astounding results, is one which cannot be too deeply impressed upon the mind of every Englishman liable to serve upon a jury. It is one which nevertheless, so far as we are aware, and except in the instance just quoted, has never been made known from the seat of justice. The case has, moreover, another aspect, and that by no means creditable to the ingenuity of the learned gentlemen employed upon the defence in the first case, and upon the prosecution in the second. It is not

relief to the deaf persons, and enables them to hear distinctly a church and at public assemblies. As also every other kind of hearing instruments.

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Accumulated Fund £1,031,454 0 0
 Annual Revenue 179,983 11 11
LIFE INSURANCE.
 1860.
 Policies effected with this company during the present year will be entitled to Six Years' Bonus at next division of profits.

During the year 1859, 605 Policies were issued, assuring the sum of £419,913.
 Policies are by arrangement declared free from all restrictions. Ninety per cent of the Profits are divided among Policy holders Insured on the Participating Scale.
 At the last investigation (31st December, 1858) the ascertained profit on the business during the preceding seven years amounted to £138,000.

The attention of the public is specially called to the Double Insurance System, Half premium System, and Loan and Annuity System, lately adopted by this Office. For full particulars prospectus made to the Prospectus of the Company.
 No extra Premium charged for members of Volunteers C.r.p.s.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
 The Company insure against Fire most descriptions of Property, at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to the risk. Risks of Buildings also insured.
 Prospectus and all necessary information may be obtained on application at No. 4, New Bank-buildings, Lombury, or any of the agents in the country.
 R. STRACHAN, Secretary, 4, New Bank-buildings, Lombury, London, March, 1860.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
 Established 1821.
 All persons who effect Policies on the Participating Scale before June 30, 1860, will be entitled at the next Bonus to one year's additional share of profits over later Assurers.
 Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposal can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or of GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary, 13, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

PIANOFORTES.—Cramer, Beale, and Co., List of Prices and terms for hire post-free, 201, Regent-street.
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LURLINE.—The following are the favourite Pieces in WALLACE'S new and successful OPERA, LURLINE:
 "Under a Spreading Coral," "Take this Cup of Sparkling Wine," "Flow on O Silver Rhine," "When the Night Winds," "Sweet Spirit, Hear my Prayer," sung by Miss Pyno.
 "Gentle Troubadour," sung by Miss Pilling.
 "Our Bark in Midnight Boasting," "Sweet Form, that on my Dreamy Gaze," "The Chimes of Home," sung by Mr. Harrison.
 "A Father's Love," "Love, Transient Passion," sung by Mr. Santley. CRAMER, BEALE, and CO., 201, Regent-street.

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